Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VI. NO 282 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS,
TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1918		
18th December ..	A Steamer ..	..
14th „ ..	Chanda ..	6169
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
25th „ ..	Nore ..	6703

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Dilwara ..	5378

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1918		
28th November..	Pundua ..	East and South Africa *via* Porebunder.
1st December ..	Dumra ..	Karachi, coasting.
1st „ ..	Lightning..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,00
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital ... £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ... £600,000
Reserve Liawility of Shareholders £800,000
Reserve Fund £90,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.
Rs.
Authorised Capital ... 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paid-up Capital ... 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital ... 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund ... 76,420
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 8th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisan.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-Up	16,42,223	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar.	Hyderabad (Sindh).	Multan City.
Bombay.	Jullundhur.	Peshawar City.
Calcutta.	Jammu.	Patiala.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City.	Rawalpindi.
Delhi.	Karachi.	Sargodha.
D. I. Khan.	Kasur.	Sialkot.
Ferozepore	Lahore City.	Srinagar.
Gujranwalla.	Lyallpur	Umballa City.
Hapur.	Ludhiana.	
Hoshiarpur.		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD..
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA.
Managing Agents, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

MEHTA & COMPANY
(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED
for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!
Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."
INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.
Refer to any Bank
25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 1285.

SILK
NO DEARER THAN
COTTON
We have just received a fresh consignment of
CHOICE SILKWARE
AT WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.
Until recently we could afford to sell silk cheaper than cotton. Now there has been a fall in the price of cotton, but you can still get silk from our shop no dearer than cotton. Only our unrivalled resonces and experience render this miracle possible.
Our Concession Tickets will give you a further reduction of two per cent. on the value of all purchases. Price for a family ticket only Rs. 3.
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 513.

SAVE MONEY
By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards fine artistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTUMAL, Show Rooms, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Thomas Cook and Son. Telegraphic: Refined. 'Phone 2851.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New National Portable Typewriters, improved model No 3, Visible, 2 clrs. Back spacer and Tab. Weight only 9 lbs. Price including improved 2 piece Travelling Case Rs. 190. Few left. Rebuilt Oliver and Remington Typewriters. Look and work like new. Lowest prices. Remington No. 10 good condition Rs. 215, Underwood No. 5, with B. S. and Tab and 2 clrs little-used Rs. 250, Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 125, Blick No. 7 Portable Rs. 100, Oliver No. 6 Brief 96 Characters Rs. 195, Mercedes little-used Rs. 225, Williams No. 6, Visible Rs. 85, Remington No. 7 Rs. 110, Remington No. 8 Brief Rs. 125, Remington Gujarati little-used Rs. 225, THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, (B), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: WRITERTYPE.

IN INDIA everyone must join EASTERN because its RUPEE POLICIES provide MONEY at MARRIAGES LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST at EMERGENCIES MONEY assistance on becoming invalid or retired from business and service SUPPORT in old age and FAMILY PROVISIONS. No restriction and medical examination. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. AGENTS wanted on most attractive terms. EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LTD., 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OUR FAMOUS DOMESTIC SUITS of 6 Padlocks 1½in. and 1¾in. with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 masterkeys to fit all 6, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 p. set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 masterkeys Rs. 16/4 and Rs. 17/4 p. set. Excellent for all use.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

AN OPPORTUNITY for PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, etc.—Just received fresh consignment of Pink and Red Salmon, Essences and various kinds of canned goods. Folding Iron Beds 6½ ft. by 2½ ft. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co., Agents Grace Bros. (India) Ld., 45/47, Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come sharp.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—TUITIONS by an experienced M.A., having best references. Wants to coach up Matric students. Apply to Box No. 1178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3257

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

MATRIMONIAL.

IN REPLY to his advertisement "ENGLAND RETURNED BRAHMIN" should communicate with all his antecedents to Parsi Gentleman Box No. 1180 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3260

WANTED.

WANTED—OLD COPIES of "Chronicle" and "Times", at Rs. 4-8 a maund (28 lb.) Send to SWADESHI STORES, opp. Victoria Terminus. 3225

WANTED—Self- contained unfurnished FLAT, ground or first floor, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, kitchen, Fort, Cooperage, Bunder or Colaba. Write stating rent to Box No. 1179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3258

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—2 COPYHOLDERS, must be smart and intelligent and able to read English script fluently. Apply THE SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A TYPIST for the J. N. Petit Institute. Salary Rs. 35 p.m. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY. 3261

WANTED—Gujrati ACCOUNTANT with English knowledge and good guarantee. Salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 1174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3236

WANTED by a Solicitor's Firm, MANAGING and ENGROSSING CLERKS and a SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Apply Box No. 1177, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3252

WANTED—Experienced VETERINARY SURGEON, for Cattle Camps and Hospitals. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum pay required to DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, BARODA. 3225

WANTED.—A Hydro Extractor power driver or steam driver. Apply with quotations giving full particulars to Box No. 1184 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3267

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A EURASIAN LADY-TYPIST. Apply personally to Messrs. FRAMJI M. MISTRY & CO., 3rd floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3247

WANTED—Experienced ENGLISH LADY TEACHER to give tuition to IV Standard Girl in S. L. French, one hour daily. Apply Box No. 1185, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3269.

WANTED—A MATRIC, UNDERGRADUATE, or a GRADUATE HINDU LADY TEACHER for Shri Cunverbai Kanyashala, Vadgadi, Mandvi, Bombay. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, stating reasonable terms. 3264

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MANAGING and COURT CLERKS for SOLICITORS' firm. Apply Box No. 1167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3208

WANTED—A MATRIC, UNDERGRADUATE or a GRADUATE DACCANI LADY, to work as a teacher and companion of a Hindu Gentleman's son aged 8. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1182, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3263

WANTED—An experienced SUPERINTENDENT for a Khoja Orphanage. Salary according to qualifications. Parsi preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1181, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3262

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER GRADUATE for a High School, in Gujarat. Also a PERSIAN TEACHER, capable, and experienced. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1187, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3276.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Second-hand 10 feet power LATHE in sound condition with all parts complete. Can be seen at N. D. PATEL & CO., 283, Princess Street. 3239

FOR SALE—1 RAVER MOTOR CYCLE combination complete working order, 1911 Model Price Rs. 1,200, ENGLEBERT CYCLE Co., Lamington Road, Bombay. 334

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosene. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

FOR SALE—12 secondhand ROLLER an CLEARER CARDS. For particulars apply to the AGENTS, Hongkong Mill, No. 12, Hammam Street, Fort. 3199

FOR SALE—One complete up-to-date Ginning and Pressing FACTORY with buildings, etc. Apply to Box No. 1183 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3266

FOR SALE—Harley Davidson 1916 Mode with Harley Davidson side car complete working order. Price Rs. 2,500. Apply to OOSMAN AHMED, 112, Cutlery Bazar Bombay. 3240

10 LBS. nett, Walnuts, 6 lbs. dried apple, rings, 5 lbs. honey, Rs. 5 each, all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O., Kulu, Punjab. 2863

FOR SALE—A splendid BUNGALOW well-situated and commanding an excellent view at Nepean Sea Road. For particulars apply immediately to Box No. 1188, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3278.

FOR SALE—English VIS—A—VIS, (Victori BICYCLE WHEELS, perfect condition GREY ARAB, fast showy, harness, lamp Rs. 1,600; VIS—A—VIS, Waler horse, harness lamps, Rs. 850. Buggy with 4 year country-bred pony, harness, Rs. 850; Roan horse 6 years old Rs. 400. Apply 118, Civil Lines POONA. 3256

FOR SALE—An AMERICAN MOTOR CAR, 22½ Horse-power, 4-cylinder, 5-seater, fitted with Magneto, 3 oil and 3 electric lamps, model 1916, Torpedo body, recently overrolled and coloured (buff). Petrol consumption about 20 to 25 miles per gallon. In good working order and furnished with all other accessories. Offer to Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2970

FOR SALE—1500 square yards of Pension and Tax LAND at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road. As the prices of building materials are going down, the prospective purchaser will greatly profited. Immediate offers are invited. Apply:—MHATRE'S ART STUDIO Chowpati, Bombay 7. 3234

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Oliver No. 5, with Tabulator	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols, B. S. & Tab.	190
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5	215
Remington No. 10, Visible	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5	
National Portable, New, with Case	190

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A Landlord is willing to build a Cinematograph Theatre for an intending tenant. Write to Box No. 1132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3096

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FINAL DIVIDENDS for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0, per per cent. Preference Share of Rs. 500 each, and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 210 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 105 per share of Rs. 250 each, all free of Income Tax, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, 5th December, 1918, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. & 3-30 p.m. on ordinary week days, and 11-30 a.m. & 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time) on Saturdays, to those shareholders whose names were on the register on the 14th instant.

Dividend warrants will be duly posted to shareholders.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents.

Bombay, 18th November, 1918. 3142

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 3rd December, 1918, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to confirm as Special Resolutions the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 18th November, 1918.

TATA SONS, LIMITED. Agents.

Bombay, 18th November, 1918. 3143

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 5th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Notice of motion from Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Dwarkadas Lallubhai.

Schools Committee's Letters—

2. (*a*) Intimating that the term of office of Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri, Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia and Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle as members of the Schools Committee expires on 31st December 1918, and (*b*) Election of four members.

3. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

4. Letter from the Managing Director, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited—Regarding tramway service in the City.

5. Letter from Bai Jivibai Hakimji and others. Regarding the proposed construction of a stable in Chimna Butcher Street.

6. Memorandum from Mr. J. D'Sylva—Suggesting that in revising the Election Roll the names of East Indian voters may be shown separately.

7. Letters from Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan, Solicitors, on behalf of Messrs. Yeshwant Anna Kunte and Krishnaji Anna Kunte—Regarding a Municipal requisition for the conversion of the basket privies at their clients' premises at Kalachowki Road into water closets.

8. Letter from Mr. Sorabji Edalji Daver—Regarding nuisance caused by "cotton flies" at New Gamdevi.

9. Letter from Mr. Gulam Hoosein Alcobhoy Mooraj and others—Regarding the condition of roads in Mandvi and the supply of water thereat.

10. Letter from Mr. Kaikhusru K. Master and others—Regarding nuisance caused by stables in Wadia Street.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

11. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 900 to supplement the grant for motor traction.

12. Recommending a grant of Rs. 14,000 to supplement the Budget provision for stores for the Pumping Station, Love Grove.

13. Recommending a grant of Rs. 14,393 to meet the cost of the work of improving certain lanes in Mahim.

14. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the question of enforcing set-backs at Dukerwady, Mr. Pandhurinath Balcrishna be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

15—17. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

18. Recommending a grant of Rs. 420 to meet an excess in the cost of constructing a combined latrine and urinal at Nimbak Parashram Street.

19. Recommending a grant of Rs. 13,000 for purchasing 60 pair of bullocks required for the use of the Road Department.

20—27. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budge transfers.

28. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a property at Worli Road required in connection with the scheme for providing quarters for the Love Grove Station and Engineering Staff.

29. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,837 to meet the cost of printing a vocabulary of the Municipal Stores.

30. Forwarding a statement regarding the enforcement of sanctions for the removal of unauthorised works.

31. Forwarding for disposal a letter, from Dr. Vaman Baji Kulkarni, Organizer of the proposed Common Salt Research League, suggesting certain measures for preventing and controlling epidemics.

32. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding certain defects to be found in the cinematographs in the City, Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha be informed that the control of cinematographs and other places of public amusements and entertainments in the City is vested in the Commissioner of Police under the City of Bombay Police Act and that any complaint in regard to them should be addressed to that officer.

33. Recommending that, in reply to his letter, regarding the provision of a market for the residents of Tardeo, Mr. Framroze N. Bharucha be informed that the matter is receiving attention.

34—37. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

38. Recommending an advance of Rs. 6,000 to meet an excess in the cost of constructing 10 new kutchra wagons.

39. Recommending an advance of Rs. 4,000 for the Municipal Solicitors' out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the proceedings instituted for the acquisition of land at Kirol for the construction of a reservoir.

40. Recommending that in reply to his letters, regarding a Municipal requisition for the conversion of basket privies at premises No. 1270, Parel Village, into water closets on the full flushing system, Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar be informed that the Municipality will have no objection if he were to carry out the work within six months.

41. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the question of widening Clare Road between the Salvation Army Building and the Parsi Statue, Mr. Sadanand Khanderao Parelkar be informed that negotiations are being carried on for the acquisition of the land required for the widening of the road and that it is proposed to take up the work in hand as soon as the land has been acquired.

42. Recommending that in reply to his letter, requesting that he may be granted the right of picking up coal dropping from bullock carts on public roads, Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed be informed that the Municipality is not in a position to comply with his request.

43. Further consideration of the Report of the Committee appointed to draft rules for the conduct of the election of the President by ballot.

44. Notice of Motion from Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For rescinding the Corporation's Resolution regarding the election of the President by ballot.

45. Further consideration of the Commissioner's letter regarding the provision of shelters for tramway passengers near the Wellington Fountain for Museum East and West.

Letters from the Commissioner—

46. Requesting sanction to a piece of land acquired in connection with the extension of the east approach of the Currey Road Overbridge being sold to Bai Cooverbai Darasha Shroff for Rs. 16,100.

47. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

48. Forwarding the Analytical and Bateriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

49. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and the Maratha Hospitals.

50. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1918.

51. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

Notices of motions.—

52—53. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(52) For requesting the Schools Committee to embody in their Annual Administration Reports a statement showing the names and localities of schools aided from the School Fund, the number of pupils attending each school and the amount of grant paid to each school during the year. (53) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of levying a special education cess from the residents in the City.

54—55. From Dr. Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the steps proposed to be taken (54) for the improvement of certain milch cattle stables in the City and (55) for the removal of the dung pits existing at Tardeo flats.

56. From Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—For obtaining report as to the feasibility of restricting the wholesale slaughter of milch cattle and draught animals in view of the present famine conditions in all parts of the country.

57—58. From Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite (57) the re-opening to traffic of the portion of Samuel Street closed for some time and (58) the work of repairing that street and certain others in Mandvi Ward.

Letters from the Commissioner.—

59. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to Mr. Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhai to have an access to his milch cattle stables off Fergusson Road through and along the eastern bank of the Low Level Channel No. 1.

60. Forwarding an application from th Anti-Venereal League for a grant in aid of its work.

61. Regarding a scheme submitted by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the reconstruction of the Ollivant Bridge.

62. Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land being exchanged for certain plots of land required for a proposed road at Dadar Kumbharwada.

63. Forwarding a report on the recent Influenza epidemic in the City.

64. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1917-18 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

65—66. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (65) a statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (66) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation.—

67. Regarding a proposal for fixing a scale of charges for water consumed in camps, booths, mandaps, etc.

68. Regarding the merits of the Jewell, etc., Filters.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th November, 1918. 3271

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, 1918, the following roads will be closed to all vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours marked against them on the occasion of the Naval and Military Procession:—

FROM 3 P.M. TILL THE PROCESSION HAS PASSED.

GRANT ROAD—from Nana's Chowk to Falkland Road.
LAMINGTON ROAD—from its junction with Falkland Road to its junction with Sandhurst Road.

FROM 4 P.M. TILL THE PROCESSION HAS PASSED.

SANDHURST ROAD—from its junction with Lamington Road to its junction with Parel Road.
The whole of BHENDI BAZAAR ROAD.
The whole of KALBADEVI ROAD.
ESPLANADE ROAD to FLORA FOUNTAIN.
CHURCHGATE STREET.
CARNAC ROAD.
CRUICKSHANK ROAD.
HOSPITAL LANE.
WAUDBY ROAD.
NAPIER ROAD.
MAYO ROAD up to BAND STAND.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

N. B.—Persons in motor cars who may wish to view the procession from their cars are informed that motors will be allowed to stand on the West side of Esplanade Road from the north end of the Marine Lines Camp as far as the Queen's Statue.

Cars will enter Mayo Road and will be parked from North to South as they arrive. No cars will be allowed to enter after 4-30 p.m.

F. A. M. VINCENT, Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 25th November, 1918. 3250 3239

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(*Continued.*)

C. Javle—For rescinding the Corporation's Resolution regarding the election of the President by ballot.

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68. Regarding the merits of the Jewell, etc., Filters.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th November, 1918. 3271

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

KRISHNA D. W. T. CO., LD., WAI.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company to consider voluntary Liquidation of the Company will be held at Wai, house No. 1184, on 1st of December, 1918.

S. M. PATANKAR. Director.

3265

THE WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

NOTICE.

THE WOMEN'S BRANCH is to be wound up on 12th December 1918. All persons having claims against the Branch must present them for payment at the Depot, Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before 10th December, 1918, after which date no claims ill be entertained.

J. A. D. McBAIN, Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer. 3259

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rs. 50 and Bonus of Rs. 20 per Share will be paid (on produition of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 26th November, 1918, on and after Thursday, the 28th November, 1918, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THOS. D. MOORE, Managing Director.

27, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 26th November, 1918. 3270

MR. V. S. DONGRE.

I REQUEST YOU not to withdraw from the competition. The only argument against you is that you are "too young" to compete with Mr. M. D. Pai in spite of your cricket competency, social position and University Education. You may be considered "too old" a year hence.

RAM.

(Voters are requested to consider.)

NOTICE FOR MY CUSTOMERS ESPECIALLY.

I HAVE DISMISSED from my service since August 1918, one B. SANJIVA RAO, of Mangalore for offences of stealing and forgery.

N. M. BHATHENA, Representing J. Aron & Co., New York, U.S.A.

NOTICE.

IN an advertisement published in the issue of the "Jame Jamshed" of 6th November, 1918, over the signature of Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla, he has used the expression "our son Dossabhoy Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla." Notice is hereby given to the public that on seeing such advertisement I as the lawfully wedded wife of the said Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla now known as Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla called upon him by a a notice through my Solicitors to forthwith explain how he came to publish an advertisement in the said issue of the "Jame Jamshed" containing an allegation false to his knowledge that he had a son meaning a legal issue by the name of Dossabhoy Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla when to his knowledge he had no legal issue other than the only son by me hereafter waiting for 12 days sent a reply through his Solicitors wherein he had not ventured to allege that the alleged Dossabhoy Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla is his legitimate issue. Further correspondence is going on, on the subject and in this connection I have decided to take legal proceedings as soon as my inquiries are completed.

PUTLIBAI HORMUSJI BHIWANDIWALLA

Dated 25th November, 1918. 3280.

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	Sold
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines, complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft., complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure, complete	Sold
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.-P., complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.-P., complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser, complete for	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR LAL, Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.

WANTED.

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN, graduates of Bombay University and members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as temporary Assistant Surgeons, and candidates qualified from Medical Schools to serve as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons. They will be employed as touring medical officers in the districts. Those employed as temporary Assistant Surgeons will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay Rs. 65 plus Rs. 25 local allowance. Both Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned.

F. C. FRASER, Major, I.M.S., Personal Assistant to the Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A MANAGER for the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, Central Provinces and Berar, Jubbulpore. Sound knowledge and experience of Banking accounts, drafting, typing and shorthand-writing are essential qualifications. Initial pay will be Rs. 150 a month with prospects of promotion. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th December, 1918.

For further particulars including conditions of service under the Federation apply to:—

N. K. KELKAR, Governor Co-operative, Federation C. P. and Berar.

Jubbulpore, the 23rd November, 1918. 3277

FREE HELP TO FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMINE RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat, Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need of such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE, THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL, Joint Hon. Secretaries. Famine Relief Fund Committee.

The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association, Samuel Street, Bombay, 3, Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to the general public that the partnership carried on between our client Mr. K. B. JOSHI and Mr. SHANKER PURSHOTAM LIMAYE under the name and style of Messrs. K. B. JOSHI & Co., is dissolved from the 20th instant. Mr. Shanker Purshotam Limaye has retired from the firm of K. B. Joshi & Co., from the 20th inst., as a partner and has completely severed his connection with the said firm of K. B. Joshi and Co., which firm is now exclusively carried on by our client Mr. K. B. Joshi from the 20th instant for his benefit.

DHARAMSI & CO., Attorneys for Mr. K. B. Joshi carrying on business of Messrs. K. B. Joshi & Co., Bombay, 26th Nov., 1918. 3279

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DOSSIBAI FRAMJI ACHARYA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bandra in the District of Thana in the registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 214 and by the Municipality of Bandra under No. 7a and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Doctor Dossabhoy Bezonji, on or towards the west by the public Road called Matar Pakadv Road, on or towards the North by a piece of land belonging to the vendor and on or towards the south by the property of the said Doctor Dossabhoy Bezonji.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1918.

KESHAV R. DIVEKAR.

For Messrs. Matobhai Jamietsam & Madan, 3274 Purchaser's Attorney's.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AUGUSTO MATHIAS PINTO has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, situate at Pestonji Shroff Street and Borah Cross Lane in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 3/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by a gully and beyond that by the property of Gunvat Bhowani Bodka on the West by the said Pestonji Shroff Street, on the North by the property of Morarji Chattoo and on the South by the said Borah Cross Lane and which premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 712 and Street No. 25.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA, Purchaser's Attorneys.

3277

SALE BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent ammunition factory Kirkee, the undersigned will sell on the premises of the said factory at 1 p.m. on MONDAY, 2nd December, 1918, a large quantity of the following stores in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers.

Brass scrap, Brass borings, Brass cuttings, Brass scissel.

For conditions of sale and other particulars Apply to:—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO., Govt. and Public Auctioneers, 3221 94, Main Street, Poona.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES INDEPENDENT PENS.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

6 cases each 100 dozen Independent pens.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE NENSOOKHS.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Ramdas Devji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser and the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution dated 7th November, 1918, of the Board Committee of the Bombay English white and plain piece-goods association.

2 packages each 100 pieces white Nensookhs No. 92000 or other 22 yards.

3 packages each 100 pieces white Nensookhs No. 6B or other 22 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES GOLECARDS.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Chotalal Changanlal and on account and at the risk of Sha Ratanchand Vadilal.

1 packages 24 pieces Golecord without border.

1 packages 13 pieces Golecord with border.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Makanji Dhanji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thucker Narandas Anandlal.

EX. S.S. "BOMBAY MARU".

8 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 3600.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES PRINTS SILK ARGIN.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Nemchand Juthabhoy and on account and at the risk of Thucker Narandas Jamnadas.

6 packages prints Silk Argin.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES CHECKS OF THE BAMONJI MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshrimal Shankerlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Chandulal Jesangbhoy of Ahmedabad and Chimanlal Kasturchand.

10 bales checks of the Bamonji Mills No. 9003.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS OF THE CENTURY MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Jamnadas Haridas and on account and at the risk of Seth Gopalji Goculdas of Chowk Mulji Jetha Market.

2 bales each 50 pieces Grey Shirtings of the Century Mills No. 914, 8¾lbs.

1 bale 50 pieces Grey Shirtings of the Century Mills No. 924, 9lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES COTTON MERCERISED STRIPES.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Okhaji Jivanji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Bunda Ally Ramji and Co.

4 cases each about 40 to 45 pieces cotton Mercerised Stripes.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES BLACK HEXAGONAL IRON NUTS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street by order of Messrs. C. M. Bros. and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Mahomedally Salebhoy and Co., of Nagdevi Street.

EX. S.S. "BENTIN MARU."

C M 1/98—20 packages each 1 cwt Black Hexagonal iron nuts 3/8 inch.

C M 41/60—20 packages each 1 cwt. Black Hexagonal iron nuts ½ inch.

C M 61/80—20 packages each 1 cwt. Black Hexagonal iron nuts 7/8 inch.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS OF THE PEARL MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of SethAnandji Venilal and on account and at the risk of Seth Ramkishan Sagarmal.

2 bales each 60 pieces Grey Shirtings of the Pearl Mills No. 1205, 7½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thacker Laridas Trikamdas and on account and at the risk of Thucker Hirji Bhugwandas of Lukhmidas Khimji Market.

3 packages each 200 pairs Dhotees quality of Vasant Malti 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES ENGLISH-MADE GREY SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. A. Bros.

1 bale 50 pieces English-made Grey Shirtings No. 4530 or other.

1 bale 50 pieces English-made Grey Shirtings No. 4540 or other.

1 bale 50 pieces English-made Grey Shirtings No. 4560 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES SHIRTING PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth E. Jeram Naranji and on account and at the risk of Seth Khushaldas Keshavji.

3 packages each 60 pieces shirting prints No. 2525 Asal Tareh.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES MULLS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshavji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Nagindas Mansukhram.

5 packages each 150 pieces Mulls No. 5999 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Sarupchand Lallubhai and on account and at the risk of Seth Ramji Devcaran.

5 cases each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. M. M. M.

AUCTION SALE OF 638 BALES COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Thackersidas Shivsayamal near his room at Cotton Green, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Chunilal:—

76 bales Cotton Raikot.
217 bales Cotton Sajin.
2 bales Cotton Kumtha old.
338 bales Cotton Kumtha.
5 bales Cotton Kudchi.

The above goods are on view in the godowns of Manek No. 1 and Kalvan No. 6 of Seth Thackersidas Shivsayamal.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY, & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SELECTED ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUES, FIGURES, MARBLE PILLARS, GARDEN FLOWER POTS, ETC., AS ALSO VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, "RUDGE" MOTOR BICYCLE WITH CANE SIDE CAR, "OLIVER" BRIEF SIZE TYPEWRITER, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 30th day of November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction, in the Show Rooms next to Messrs. Sorabji Hormusji's Motor Show Rooms, opposite the Chowpati Railway Level Crossings, New Queen's Road (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) to lose partnership account.

EX. "S. S." TOSSAN MARU."

A specially selected rare consignment comprising very valuable rare specially selected rustic coloured and white marble Venice fallen statues life size marble figures, marble table ornaments, busts, electric figured hall and standing lamps, pedestals marble flowers vases, flower stands, animal models by known artists, etc., etc.

As also valuable household furniture, etc., belonging to an European Gentleman comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb wasters, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware, upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets carpets, richpictures, sweet toned cottage piano, Brief size "Oliver" typewriter, handsome alu abs, cloths and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables easy chairs, glass door-plate cupboard, 3½ H. P "Rudge" motor bicycle with cane side car, etc.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 DRUMS WHITE ZINC PAINT GENUINE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY CO., will sell by public auction at Shed No. 1, Victoria Docks, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors, Messrs. H. Mahomedbhoy & Co., of Nazdevi Street.

EX. S. S. "UJINA MARU."

I T K and Co., C O.—160 Drums White Zinc Paint Genuine.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Mr. Currimbhoy Nabubhoy of haik Memon Street.

EX. S. S. "UJINA MARU."

I T K and C. C. O.—240 Drums White Zinc Paint Genuine.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days of the date of sale.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 346 PACKAGES DHOTIES, 101 BALES STRIPED TWILLS AND 244 BALES SUSI, ALL OF MATHURADAS MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa, at Vithalwadi, by order of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Vithaldas and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Bansidhar Gopaldas:—

105 bales Dhoties, Nakshi, Mathuradas Mill No. 9999, each of 200 pairs.
129 bales Dhoties, Nakshi, Mathuradas Mill No. 99999, each of 200 pairs.
21 bales Dhoties, Nakshi, Mathuradas Mill No. 999, each of 300 pairs.
48 bales Dhoties, Nakhi, Mathuradas Mill No. 1281, each of 200 pairs.
43 bales Dhoties, Nakhi, Mathuradas Mill No. 19681, each of 200 pairs.
10 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 4799, each of 60 pieces.
32 bales Strined Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2123, each of 60 pieces.
25 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2122, each of 60 pieces.
22 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2157, each of 60 pieces.
10 bales Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2156, each of 60 pieces.
1 bale Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 4599, each of 60 pieces.
1 bale Striped Twills, Mathuradas Mill No. 2158, each of 60 pieces.
91 bales Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2178, each of 60 pieces.
78 bales Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2177, each of 60 pieces.
68 bales Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2181, each of 60 pieces.
6 bales Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2184, each of 60 pieces.
1 bale Bleached Susi, Mathuradas Mill No. 2163, each of 60 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and delivery taken within 8 days from the date of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th November, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

As THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, is a Public Holiday, the day of sale is changed to TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE, at the Junction of Parel and Sandhurst Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 28th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the site, the following very valuable building site for the term of 999 years.

Plot No. 27, Sandhurst Road Estate.—This plot is situated at the Junction of Parel and Sandhurst Road and is very valuable. It contains 523 square yards and has frontages of 145 feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, plan, agreement, building rules, apply to Board's Land Manager, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th Nov., 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumbala Hill, Altamount Road Anstey Road, "Anstey" Lodge, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by McAnzie, Maple and Roberts, rich glass crockery and platedware, sliding boards, dumbwaiters and dinner wagons, rich carpets, electric table fans, parian terracotta and bronze table ornaments, large and small China and Japanese vases, terracotta figures, drawing room sofas and chairs, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs and teapoys, carved screens with hand painted glass panels, beaded door chicks, wall mirrors, rich cabinets, glass door book cases, silver cabinets, hat stands, Saranpore screens, one sweet tone ebonized cottage piano by "Knake" single and double bedstead, mirror single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, soil linen baskets book cases, writing tables, teapoys silk door purdah with fringe, ice box, meatsafe, rich fowls with fowl house, canaries and birds with cage rich garden pots and tubs, etc., etc., the property of A. C. Eeres, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the properties on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Ardmore," No. 25, New Marine Lines, next to Assistant Commander, Royal Engineer's Office, valuable and handsome artistic furniture, made to order by John Roberts and others such as large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large chippendale sideboard, and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of solas and chairs, drawing room cabinet, ottoman, box, music cabinet, grand cottage piano nearly new by Bluthner, gramophone, Cashmere furniture, single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand table, dressing chest of drawers, soil linen baskets, low and easy chairs, towel horses, single and double bedsteads door curtains, beaded door chicks, brass curiosities, glass door book cases, new Singer hand-sewing machine, one large marine telephone, one Australian safe, meat-safes, venitian, and transparent glass ware and crockeryware, platedware, and silverware, brass standard lamps, ice box, with refrigerator, cooking utensils, real Persian and Indian carpets, large lot of garden pots, etc., etc. The property of an European Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—

5 cases medicines such as small Keplers Malt and Oil with Hypophos, Diverse medicines, Hazeline Cream, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram

1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

1 motor cycle, light weight 2 H.P., by Motor Reve London new belt fitted and machine was recently thoroughly overhauled.

AUCTION SALE OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1918, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Mirza Mahomed and Mirza Ahmed Shirazi of 231, Hornby Road:—

50 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar of 36 loaves by 1.50 kilos lying in Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance should be paid within three days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Narayen Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, almyrahs, fancy teapoys, writing tables, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, brass and iron bedsteads, bentwood chairs, dombe meatsafes, etc., etc., the property of J. E. C. Jukes, Esq., I.C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF LITERATURE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY OF THE LATE MR. SORABJI B. MUNSHI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th proximo, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), a very valuable and large collection consisting of a large selection of standard and useful books in good condition. Among these are a large number bound volumes of reviews and periodicals, novels and books of literature by famous author, also a great variety of pamphlets dealing with Indian politics, economics and other cognate subjects by Mrs. Besant and other well-known writers. The collection is rich in Political Literature of the day.

Also glass door book cases, etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 27th November, 1918.

Nuzerally Khanbhoy

PIPES, HARDWARE AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS

SPECIALITIES, LEAD SHEETS, PAINTS etc.

211-15, Nagdevi Street,
BOMBAY No. 8.

Telephone No. 2458.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF THE BILLIARD TABLE AND THE ACCESSORIES OF THE PERSIAN BILLIARD SALOON AT HILL ROAD, BANDRA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of the owner sell by Public Auction on Sunday, the 1st December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the above address (opposite the convent) the property of the Persian Billiard Saloon consisting of one Billiard Table by Cox & Yerman, cushion by John Roberts, 2 chairs and 2 seats, about 20 cues, cue stand, skittle set and Marking board.

Private offers will be received before the day of sale at the above saloon or at the office of the auctioneers.

SALE OF 8 CASES JAPANESE COTTON UNDERSHIRTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th of November, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Victoria Docks shed No. 3. The following:—

By order of Messrs. Casumally, K. Khote & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Purathlal Ghelabhoy.

Ex. s.s. "Kasada Maru."

C K. K.—P—276—8 cases each 50 doz., Japanese Cotton undershirts.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 27th Nov., 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Artistic Specially made to order household furniture, sweet-toned square Piano specially made by Soundy and Co. complete set of Encyclopedia, Rich Porcelainware, English glassware, old chinaware, etc., etc., the property of N. Marryat Esq., Loco. Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Under instructions from N. Marryat Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 1st day of December, 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 5, Cuffe Parade, Reclamation, valuable and handsome specially made to order household furniture consisting of dinning table, dinning chairs, dinner wagon, meatsafe, mirror sideboard, drawing room silk tapestry lined complete suite, artistic music cabinets, dressing and writing tables, clothes and gown presses, bed room almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, sweettoned square Piano specially made by Messrs. Soundy and Co., fancy teapoys, cane furniture, English brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets, table ornaments, rich binocular by Ross, a complete set of Encyclopedia, beautiful pictures, strong batstands, rich porcelainware, English glassware, etc., etc.

The property of N. Marryat Esq., Loco. Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

Empire Theatre

Next FRIDAY, 29th Nov., 9-30.

GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT

Under the direction of
ALBERT E. FLEMING
Late Official National Sporting Club, London.

ASTOUNDING PROGRAMME!

The Essence of The Boxing World

15 ROUND CONTEST 15

Driver Fred Housego

10st. 6lbs.

WINNER ALL INDIA NAVY & ARMY WELTER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP, CALCUTTA NOVEMBER, 1918.

Winner Amballa 1918 Championship, Presented by H. H. Raja Sir AMIR PRATUASH BAHADUR, Ruler of Sirmur, with Silver Cup to the most scientific Boxer, Presented with prize by Brigadier-General Strange at Calcutta.

vs.

Corpl. Fox

10st. 6lbs.

Runner-up All India Navy and Army Welter-weight Championship, Calcutta, November, 1918. Winner of numerous open competitions and contests, officially recognised as a front rank exponent of Boxing.

10 ROUND CONTEST 10

At Catchweight

Bombdr. F. Moir

Pupil and Brother of GUNNER MOIR who defeated Bombdr. BILLY WELLS for the Championship of England.

vs.

Inspector Melville

The Popular Bombay Boxer who recently defeated Serjt. McNair.

OTHER SPECIAL CONTESTS.

UNDER NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB RULES.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

BOOK NOW AT THE THEATRE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

GRAND CELEBRATION MATINEE AT 4-30 P. M.

JUST ARRIVED—

BELGIAN OFFICIAL WAR FILM

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA VISITING THE KING OF THE BELGIANS

Shown by arrangement with the Belgian Consulate, Bombay.

The Adventures of STINGAREE

THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

2 DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK 2

"CLUBS ARE TRUMPS." "CLUBS ARE TRUMPS." "CLUBS ARE TRUMPS."

LUKE'S LATEST 2-PART COMEDY

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HUGE SUCCESS!

HUGE SUCCESS!!

TREMENDOUS RECEPTION

OF THE

HUMPHREY-BISHOP

COMEDY AND OPERATIC CO.

In their Original and Unique Entertainment

EXCELLENT SINGING! | VIVACIOUS RAGS!
DELIGHTFUL DANCING! | REFINED COMEDY!
MELODIOUS ENSEMBLE! | ROUSING CHORUSES!

COMBINE TO MAKE

"SOME" SHOW "SOME" SHOW

EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30 INCLUDING SUNDAY, SATURDAY AT 5-30

PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee:—O. Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D. Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

BOOKING OPEN AT THE THEATRE TO-DAY.

To-day at 6-30 only

SPLENDID NEW PICTURES

"The Innocent Mrs. Gordon"

A Comedy of errors which develops into a soul-stirring Tragedy featuring the famous star

Alice Brady

SHOULD WE INTERFERE WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S BUSINESS?

See the answer in this Great Picture

ALSO THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Popular prices:—Re 1, Ans. 8 and 4 Box seats Rs. 2 Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABE AT THE DOORS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRESCINCTS, IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

Mr. CINEMA EXHIBITOR!

What guides you in your Choice of Pictures?

LET'S ANALYSE IT OUT TOGETHER.

Name? UNIVERSAL

Somewhat perhaps, well, the Universal has got it, assuredly.

Variety?

Yes. You will admit Universal can give some variety when it releases half a dozen Serials, more than one hundred five-part features, Selected Jewels, Parlor Comedies like "Nestor" "Slapstick", variety like "L.K.O." and Joker, interesting pictures like the Universal Screen Magazine, known as the Reel of Knowledge and a host of other one and two reel Pictures.

Reputation?

You will naturally be prejudiced in favour of a concern, which is the largest of its kind in the world You will find Universal Pictures every day in Bombay's best Picture Palaces—Cinema Majestic and Cinema Precious.

Results?

Once tried always patronized.

Hundreds of Exhibitors say that no other concern supplies such good pictures so consistently and on that basis we ask you to prove their opinion for yourself.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—

The Universal Film Mfg., Co.,

Heera House, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Bandman Opera Co.

in a series of popular London Musical Successes.

To-day Wednesday 27th at 9-30

"YES UNCLE"

Thursday 28th at 9-30

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Friday 29th at 9-30

"HIGH JINKS"

Saturday 30th November at 9-30

"MR. MANHATTAN"

Sunday 1st December at 5-30

Reduced Price Matinee

"YES UNCLE"

Booking at the Theatre all day for Wednesday plan only.

Booking by Tel (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

New Pathe Drama

"THE HEART OF A SOLDIER"

New Pathe Comic

"I MARRY MY WIDOW'S SISTER"

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

THE EMINENT ENGLISH CINEMA STAR

C. AUBREY SMITH

IN A POWERFUL SIX-REEL MASTERPIECE

"The Witching Hour"

A Drama dealing with the extraordinary telephathic powers of a strong willed man.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest.

THE LAMB

By Luke.

TIME: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee every Saturday & Sunday, 5-30 p.m. Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

LOOK OUT FOR

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Featuring Pearl White.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT

EIGHT MORE PARTS

EPISODES 5, 6, 7 & 8

of the

BRILLIANT UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE RED ACE

featuring

MARIE WALCAMP

3 Shows Nightly.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME

1st Show at 7-15; 2nd Show at 9; 3rd Show at 10-45.

This evening

SPECIAL MATINEE AT 5-30 (S. T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 6-30 P.M

GALA NIGHT

of a

VICTORY PROGRAMME

War Cartoons

PARIS FASHIONS

A sensational American Drama

ANTO BANDITS OF NEW YORK

THREE SULTANS

A LION LET LOOSE

and a KEYSTONE COMEDY

GASSIE THE GOLFOR.

Most Thundering Events of the Two Grand Serials.

"Exploits of Elaine"

12th INSTALMENT

AND THE

"Mystery of Double Cross"

SECOND INSTALMENT

MOST TERRIBLE PLOTS

Conspiracy of a very Infernal Type

How Scoundrels are Thwarted.

DO NOT MISS THIS GRAND OPPORTUNITY

Far Grandest of two Serials.

Wednesday, being Armistice Holiday Special Prize Matinee at 5-15 (S.T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

TELEPHONE No. 2417.

"ALL-INDIA" CELEBRATION DAY!

The Sensible Serial

"A Daughter of Uncle Sam"

(12 PARTS—15,000 FEET)

has been approved by two Allied Governments as a True Picture of the War on German Spies. It is a Serial of twelve Snappy, Euthusiasm-Evoking Subjects, each featuring a Heroine of Appealing Beauty and Grace.

This week-parts 5 to 8, both inclusive-5000 feet

The Programme includes the Universal Screen Magazine and a screaming two-reel Comedy.

"CHARLIE AS A COUNT!"

To-day a Special Prize Matinee Shows: at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Cinema Precious

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous.

THE MAJESTIC

presents during this week

THE SECOND INSTALMENT

(Episodes 5 to 8)

of the great Universal Patriotic Serial

The Red Ace

featuring

Marie Walcamp

of "LIBERTY" fame.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

EXTRA SHOW TO DAY AT 5-15

GREEN'S RESTAURANT,

APOLLO BUNDER

ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS.

By kind permission of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, his Excellency's Band will play during Dinner under the direction of Mr. A. E. Barrett.

A RECHERCHE DINNER will be served on the first floor at the rate of Rs. 5 per head.

On the ground floor a-la-carte meals as usual.

Tables are reserved only if booked beforehand.

COMMEMORATE THIS FESTIVE DAY

of the Greatest Victory in the History of the World by passing a pleasant, joyful, enlivening hour and a half this evening at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

A sublimely ennobling Story of an angelic young wife—a distinguished rich Society Star—straining her every nerve to make her obscurely-talented poor husband happy.

Mademoiselle Gabrielle Robinne in the role of a Heroine.

Turn out to-day with your entire family to see the

"The Song of Fire!"

(5000 feet.)

A splendid Pathe Super-Drama.

A Wiffles Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows this evening: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

TABLE PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY TO-DAY AT OUR 5-30 SHOW

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 21st

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	--
" " Sales of East Indian	--
" " Imports	--
Mid. Americans Spot	21.44
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	27.56
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	Jan. 27.71; Mar. 27.23; May 27.03
New Orleans	Not received.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	20 64
Dec.	19 99
Jan.	19 12
Feb.	18.32
Mar.	17.61

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Nov. 22nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contractors.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	2..95
Dec.	29.15
Jan.	18.27
Feb.	18.54
Mar.	17.77

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Nov.	20 62
Dec.	19 89
Jan.	18. 9
Feb.	18.27
Mar.	17.49

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
Nov.	27.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

M.G. Bengal Good	16 73
" " Fully Good	17 48
" " Fine	17 98
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18 13
" " Fully Good	18 88
" " Fine	19 38
" Broach Good	18.73
" " Fully Good	19 98
" " Fine	19.23

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Nov. 21st.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	75,206,000 Inc.	600,000
Public Deposits	29,700,000 Dec.	300,000
Other do.	142,700,000 Inc.	4,000,000
Govt. Securities	61,400,000 "	3,200,000
Other do.	99,700,000 "	100 000
Notes and Gold	28 400 000 "	300,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 17 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	25 000
" Exports to Great Britian	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Jan	27..5
" " March	26 80
" " May	26 55
Spot Cotton at New York	29.25
" " Orleans	29 75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	26 7(
March	26 30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10§
Demand Bills	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Nov. 21st

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	23,000
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Jan	28.25
" " Mar	27 78
" " May.	27..5
Spot Cotton at New York	30.20
" " Orleans	29 75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	27..0
Mar.	27.20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov 21st.

Rentes 3%	63
Bar Silver Spot	48 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" FineTrade Bills 3 months	4 3/8
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	60½
Rupee Paper 5½ % Nominal	54
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	71½
Government Securities 3½ %	61½
Ex. On London at Paris France	25.07½

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 21st.

5½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 21st.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£131
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta Jan Mar Buyers 20

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan Mar. Buyers 21/9

Tone:—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan. Buyers 2/8

Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. 2/5½

Tone —Firmer.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 27-9.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 15/16.
D. D on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 153.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 145.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 223-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 349.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 247.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47. 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22. 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 88.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 79.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated. 85.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated. 84.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated. 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated. 83.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa. 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary. 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was steady and there was some recovery in the prices chiefly on account of Bears' covering sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1850, Swan 510, Simplex 632-8, Shapurji 112-8, Pearls 470, New Greats 280, Madhowji 1785, Luxmi Cotton 1550, Kohinoor 1077-8, Kasturchand 1050, Indian Bleaching 150, Finlay 410, Fazulbhoy 622-8, David 560, Currimbhoy 285, Crescent 180, Colaba 1480, Century 355, Nagpur 2285, Bombay Cotton 540, Bombay Uniteds 750, Bombay Dyeing 1200, Bundi 24-8, Indian Cement 300, Katni ord 237-8, Katni def 1250, Shivrajpur 24-8, Tata new ord 85 pr, Tata old def 945, Tata new def 380 pr, Alcocks 680, Bombay-Burma 770, Bombay Tramway 435, Bombay Steam 312-8, Tata Hydro 1110.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1850, Swan 512-8, Simplex 630, Shapurji 111-4, Pearls 475, New Greats 275, Madhowji 1770, Luxmi Cotton 1500, Kohinoor 1070, Kasturchand 1050, Indian Bleaching 152-8, Finlay 415, Fazulbhoy 620, David 555, Currimbhoy 295, Crescent 190, Colaba 1480, Century 350, Nagpur 2285, Bombay United 745, Bombay Cotton 530, Tata new ord 65 pr, Tata new def 525 pr, Tata old def 940, Bombay-Burma 770, Bombay Steam 315, Bombay Tramway 437-8, Bundi 24-8, Tata Hydro 1110.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The market was considerably disorganised owing to the announcement of 50 per cent. excess war profits tax and jute mill shares dropped sharply, Kamarhatty being mostly affected while a lower tendency generally prevailed. In other markets business was extremely limited and prices ruled easier in sympathy with jute, both for coals and industrials. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal—Burra Dhemo 15-4, Burakur 51-8, Central Dharmabund 25-4, Deoghur 18-8, Ghusick 14-12, Hanjan 17-12, Jainty Central 25-12, Kuardi 24-12, Noweghur 29-8, Phularitand 15-10, Raneegunge 57-8, South Govindpur 12-4, Sowardih 25-8, Sudamdih 6, United Collieries 14-4.

Jute:—Fort William (ord) 267-8, Howrah (ord) 39-8, Kamarhatty (ord) 494, Kankinarrah (ord) 480, Kinnison (ord) 657, Lansdowne (ord) 290, Lothian (ord) 240, Northbrook (ord) 44-8, Northbrook (pref) 117, Reliance (ord) 30-8, Union (ord) 580.

Miscellaneous:—Behar Oil 37-8, Britannia Brass 12, British Burmah Petroleum 8-12, Crawford and Co. 15-12, Dehri Rohtas Railway 105, Indian Iron and Steel 4 prem, Indian Tanneries 17-12, Nagpur Clay 22-12, Orissa Cement 16-12.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 77-6 to 77-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 78 to 78-8.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 26th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 21,325-0.. Rs.	18,19,390-0
Cash Certificates	1565-8.. "	6,57,719-4
Total Rs.	22,89 -8 .. Rs.	24,87,019-4

ARMISTICE CELEBRATION FUND.

The following further subscriptions are announced:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 43,648; Gate money collected at the Oval on Saturday 23rd November, Rs. 7,060; The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd., Rs. 1,000; The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Rs. 1,000; The Bank of Taiwan Ltd., Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rs. 1,000; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., Rs. 1,000; Lady Sulochana Chinubhai, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers, Rs. 500; Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Rs. 500; Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Rs. 300; Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Rs. 250; Messrs. Hill Son and Knox, Rs. 200; Mr. A. D. Stephenos, Rs. 200; Mr. J. L. Rieu, Rs. 150; The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, Rs. 150; Mr. Merwanji M. Cama, Rs. 125; Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. A. Hyland and Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. Hormasji Sorabji and Sons, Rs. 100; Mr. P. G. Mc. Messon, Rs. 100; Mr. J. W. Brearley, Rs. 100; Mr. Rustomji R. H. Readymoney, Rs. 100; The Hon. Mr. C. Carmichael, Rs. 100; Sir Lawless Hewser, Rs. 100; The Savoy Hotel Company, Rs. 100; Queen's Mansions Hotel, Rs. 100; "K. of K. a Home Ruler Indian Member of the British Empire," Rs. 100; Mr. J. P. Orr, Rs. 50; Mr. Cowasji B. Sethna, Rs. 50; Mr. T. J. Ward, Rs. 50; Mr. J. B. Coltman, Rs. 50; Sir D. E. Wacha, Rs. 25; Madresa Lukmania, Rs. 25; Mr. J. Lennox, Rs. 20; Mr. Vasudeo V. Bhandarkar, Rs. 10; The Shaifa School, Rs. 10; and Per Mr. Chaudhari, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 61,598.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood will celebrate the cessation of hostilities at the headquarters, Girgaon, to-day from 4-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Kt., will preside.

THE CAPT. KHARIHAR BHAT MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of subscribers to the Capt. K. Harihar Bhat Memorial Fund will be held at 9 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday the 30th November 1918 at the hall of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Gamdevi, Bombay, to decide which form the Memorial should take."

A PARSI CELEBRATION.

A meeting of the Parsis to celebrate the victory of the Allies will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Anjuman's Atash Beheram, Dhobi Talao, when Messrs. K. J. B. Wadia and S. H. Jhabvala will deliver short addresses and Mr. H. S. Mistri will give a performance of music.

A CORRECTION.

We are informed that the statement in our issue of Monday that the Hon. Mr. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, was present at the Armistice celebration at St. Mary's High School, is incorrect. He was not present.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

Mails for Seychelles, Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society, Meeting of Members, at 6, Apollo Street. 6-15 p.m., Paper to be read by Prof. Hallberg.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar's Public Lecture on "Lord Willingdon's Administration", Shantaram's Chawl, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

Meeting of Standing Committee, of Bombay Corporation, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

SUNDAY, Dec. 1

P. & O. s.s. Chanda with English mails of 27th ultimo due at daylight.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

Farewell Reception at Government House 9-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

Farewell Official Dinner at Government House 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry., Bn. (I.D.F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 9-30 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

S. S. Chanda with the Outward Mails of the 27th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Sunday next.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

The debate on "Instruction through the medium of vernaculars" which was to have come off to-day, has been postponed.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

By kind permission of His Excellency, the Governor's Band will play at the Willingdon Sports Club at 4-45 p.m. to-morrow.

GLORIA CHURCH. BYCULLA.

The amount of donations received towards the Church in answer to the appeal by the Revd. L. C. Pera, for funds to wipe off the debts now amount to Rs. 16,667-1-6.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms, at 6, Apollo Street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 6-15 p.m., when Prof. F. Hallberg will read a paper on "A Botanical tour in Kashmir."

HINDU MARRIAGES VALIDITY BILL.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League speeches will be diverted to-day, at 8-30 a.m. in Prathana Samaj Hall on Hindu Marriages Validity Bill by Prof. H. G. Limaye, Mr. K. R. Divekar, Mr. G. S. Talpade and the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

"HOUSE BUILDING IN BOMBAY."

A lecture on "House Building in Bombay will be delivered by Mr. G. Wittet Consulting Architect to Government in the Hall of the Sassoon Mechanics Institute at Esplanade Road on the 2nd December 1918, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ARYA SAMAJ.

The Bombay Arya Samaj held its meeting on last Sunday to hail with joy the victorious conclusion of the War to express its congratulations to the King-Emperor, the British Government and the Allied Powers at the signal triumph after more than four years of great struggle and sacrifices and to pray the Almighty for giving such a success to the British and Indian troops.

POSTAL NOTICE.

In supersession of the notice issued on the 21st instant it is hereby notified that the Homeward English Mails will be closed at the General Post Office on the undermentioned dates and at the hours marked against them:—

Unregistered correspondence 12 noon, Registered correspondence 10 a.m. and no parcels on Wednesday 27th November and Saturday 30th November, 1918.

Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

No finer entertainment could have been devised for such festive times like the present as that offered every night at the Royal Opera House by the Humphrey Bishop company. Their first night was a veritable triumph, and there should be very large audiences for some time to come. They present excerpts from a popular opera in the first half of the programme, and transform themselves into a concert party after the interval.

At present "Il Trovatore" is being done, and all the popular numbers, including the Anvil Chorus and the Miserere Scene, are included. The Company possesses remarkably good voices, while the chorus is quite the most harmonious we have yet heard in India. Staging and costumes are first-class, while the artists come to us after a successful tour in South Africa so their numbers go with a swing. There are so many people that one cannot single out individuals after only one visit. Each is excellent in his or her own sphere; not merely so in the operatic items but as single turns also.

Apart from the singers and musicians there is a very graceful little dancer who will become a very popular figure; as well as a jolly comedian who has no difficulty in keeping a house in continuous laughter. Mr. Humphrey Bishop is to be congratulated upon this venture. It is true his former tour was not as successful as it might have been, but he learnt exactly what the public of Bombay liked most and has supplied it this time to the smallest details.

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Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.

Telegraphic Address: "JOTISHRE", Bombay.

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LORD WILLINGDON'S ADMINISTRATION.

SINS OF OMISSION AND COMMISSION.

THINGS THAT ARE NOT FORGOTTEN.

Kaira Scandal—Moslem League Conspiracy—Local Self-Govt. and Education policy—Extension of liquor traffic—War Loan Zoolum and its results.

Mr. B. G. Horniman delivered an address on "Lord Willingdon's Administration" at Shantaram's Chawl, last night, in the presence of a huge audience, the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding. There were about seven to eight thousand persons present, including several ladies.

Mr. Jinnah said it was always a great pleasure to introduce Mr. Horniman to a meeting of the character of that night but he was so well-known that it did not require many words from him to introduce him. He did not wish himself on that occasion to speak at length on the administration of Lord Willingdon. He would reserve himself for the coming Town Hall meeting (hear hear). He however wanted to make it clear that those opponents of theirs who said that they were actuated by any feelings of malice or revenge were absolutely wrong and those allegations were false. They were going to oppose the public meeting purely on the ground of principle and they would call upon those who were responsible for calling the public meeting to establish by facts and figures that Lord Willingdon's administration was of such a character that he deserved a public address and a public memorial. They would show there that it was not so and would leave to the votes of the public at that meeting the decision.

MR. HORNIMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr Horniman said, Mr. Jinnah was more fortunate than himself because he had a very pleasant duty to perform whereas he (the speaker) on the other hand had come there to perform what he could not help regarding as a very unpleasant duty. (Laughter.) He assured them, it gave him no pleasure as an Englishman and a loyal subject of the King-Emperor, to have to stand up there in public and criticise, indict and condemn the administration of a Governor of one of the great Indian Provinces. But they were unfortunately, unlike the Knights and Baronets, the Rao Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs and C.I.E.'s, who wanted to give Lord Willingdon's administration a public certificate at the Town Hall, unable to approach that great public question from a standpoint of merely making themselves pleasant to a somewhat agreeable personality,—that was to say, agreeable for those who happened to know him. They, on the other hand, had to look at the administration of Lord Willingdon from the point of view of the people, of the interests of the Province,—from the point of view of the whole public as a public matter and ask themselves, had the administration of this Governor been really a good administration beneficial to the public life of the Province, and beneficial to the general interests of the Province? Had their Governor during his administration behaved in such a way as to advance the interests of the Province? That was the way in which those who believed that it was more important to protect the interests of the people than to make their *salaams* to the departing Governor, ought to approach the question. (Cheers.) Therefore, in what he was going to say that night he would avoid the temptation as far as possible of either dwelling upon or even introducing the personality of Lord Willingdon, because they had no personal feelings whatever in the matter and they would have regarded it as a very much pleasanter task if they could have gone to the Town Hall with those who were opposed to them and voted an address to Lord Willingdon or any other departing Governor.

He was going to deal with Lord Willingdon's administration purely from the public, the constitutional and political point of view and though he was perfectly willing to believe, as he knew, that Lord Willingdon personally was a most agreeable gentleman, he declined to be influenced by that fact in his consideration of the record of his administration.

A MISERABLE FAILURE.

In reviewing the record of a departing Governor they had first to ask themselves the question, how far had he advanced the interests of the people of the Province and how far has he, on the other hand actually injured the interests of the people of the Province? He hoped to show them that in the first respect Lord Willingdon's administration during the past 6½ years had been a miserable failure while in the other respect he had inflicted actual injuries upon their public life. He had committed blunders in his administration and he had allowed actual cruelties to take place in the treatment of the people of the province which the public of Bombay could not forget and could not condone. (Cheers).

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Horniman said he could not be expected in the time at his disposal to give a completely comprehensive review of Lord Willingdon's administration. He would deal with the various departments of administration and certain notorious events and incidents which it was necessary that they should call to mind at this time and place on record. Referring first of all to the question of local self-government, a matter which most materially affected the every-day life of the people, he said this subject afforded a very good test of a Governor's record and he would show that Lord Willingdon's administration had done practically nothing and that, on the other hand, it had struck a very severe blow at the progress of local self-government in this province. He was willing to admit that Lord Willingdon had over and over again expressed the greatest sympathy with the principles of local self-government and he had repeatedly assured them of his desire to see the greatest progress made in this matter. When, however, they came to examine what his administration had accomplished they discovered the usual thing that always happened whether they had a sympathetic Governor or an unsympathetic Governor, namely that the bureaucratic machine went on in the same old way, obstructing the progress and crushing out the aims and desires of the people. (Cheers).

LORD WILLINGDON'S PECULIARITY.

Lord Willingdon in this respect had been a peculiar Governor because whatever he said, on the one side or on the other, he never seemed to be able to see that what he said was carried into effect. About six months after he came out and took over the administration of the province he showed how very little he knew about these matters and what a very wrong standpoint his was by allowing a letter to be sent to the Government of India, or it may be a resolution, he was not sure which, in which he made a declaration that in this Presidency local bodies were not sufficiently advanced to deserve elected majorities. That was Lord Willingdon's attitude of mind and it was also the attitude of his Government, but fortunately it did happen that they had in the Legislative Council at the time a very persistent, a very patriotic and a very hard-working member the Hon. Mr. Patel (cheers) who took up the question of local self-government and pressed it upon the Council and upon the Government over and over again. Mr. Patel's persistence resulted of course in the usual thing. They were informed that the Government were considering (laughter) the feasibility of making some advance in this respect,—and they went on considering for a very long time (laughter). However Mr. Patel persisted, the public and press persisted and ultimately the Government were obliged to appoint a Committee to consider and report on the question of the extension of the principles of local self-government in regard to local bodies, and in the resolution by which this Committee was appointed it was admitted that local self-government had made no progress in Bombay during the last so many years. That committee sat and considered and pondered over its report for a very long time and ultimately produced a report which was of such an unsatisfactory character that the popularly elected members of the Council dissented from it and their friend Mr. Patel wrote a very strong dissenting minute showing that it was entirely unsatisfactory and it was not meeting the needs of the situation to any extent at all. The outcome of that report was the production of a bill, which bill one might have expected would at least have embodied all the aspirations with which Lord Willingdon had expressed such ardent sympathy in his speeches, but which did nothing of the kind. It was sufficient for him, he said, to remind them of the history of that bill, that it was received with contumely by the elected representatives of the public in the Council and it was of such an unsatisfactory and inadequate character that ultimately the Government were obliged to drop it. So then all those years had passed since Lord Ripon's resolution and they had got to somewhere to the year 1917 and the question of local self-government in the Bombay Presidency remained exactly where it was before.

AN ABORTIVE BILL.

Mr. Patel however as they knew was a very persistent man, and he persisted again and persisted and persisted, and so at last the Government felt that they had to do some thing in order to try to satisfy public opinion, and they assured the public in an official statement that the Government was considering—30 years after Lord Ripon's resolution the Government was doing the most wonderful thing, they were considering the whole question.(Laughter) They added a promise that they were going to introduce a most comprehensive measure dealing with the whole question. But of course although everyone knew all about local self-Government—the ins and outs of it during the last 30 years and especially the 6½ years of Lord Willingdon's administration he would undertake to say there were a score of men in this presidency who could in view of their knowledge and experience produce straightaway a most comprehensive bill or measure dealing with the question on right and proper lines—the Government could not do it, and they now had to appoint a special officer in order to see what could done (Laughter). Those wonderful bureaucrats who were so clever and intelligent found they never could do anything without Commissioners, Committees and special officers and what not, if it was asked on behalf of the public, although if it were asked on behalf of themselves they could do it in They could do nothing at all, but appoint a special officer or a commission to enquire into a question which everybody knew all about. Several months had passed and they were still ignorant as to what the special officer had done, or what report he had made. He believed the report had been circulated among the members of Council, but the public knew nothing. They had to consider that after 6½ years of Lord Willingdon's administration, after all this agitation by Mr. Patel and the press, in spite of Lord Willingdon's anxiety and sympathy they found that they had got no further than the report of this special officer, which had not been yet made public. If they had had a strong and persistent Governor, if they had had a strong man really anxious and determined to do the right thing by the public of this Presidency, was it not certain that they would have had a most comprehensive measure passed into law before he went out?

A CERTIFICATE FOR NOTHING

But what were they asked to do? They were asked to go to the Town Hall and give him a certificate for nothing. (Laughter.) What would be the result? Lord Willingdon's successor would come into office entirely ignorant of the whole question, and they would have to begin the business all over again, publish resolutions, appoint committees and special officials, and ultimately the next Governor would depart in a blaze of glory like Lord Willingdon having done nothing. (Loud laughter.) Were they going to the Town Hall to give Lord Willingdon a certificate of merit for having done nothing at all in regard to local self-government? (Shouts of "No, no.") No. They were going to, the Town Hall to say that that should not be. (Loud cheers.) That was going to be one of the strongest counts in the indictment. He had been, however, dealing only with one side of the account of Lord Willingdon's record in regard to local government.

SUPPRESSION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

On the one side of the account on making up the total the result was nought. (Laughter.) He would now consider the other side of the account and see what Lord Willingdon had actually done to set back the clock of progress in regard to local self-government and they would find that the account showed a pretty big figure. They would find that Lord Willingdon who sympathised with the people and was so anxious to give them the management of their affairs doing just the opposite. (Laughter.) They found the bureaucrat coming with a cock and bull story of a municipality misbehaving itself in Sindh and Lord Willingdon in obedience to the bureaucratic behest giving them a lecture and telling them that if they did not do what their good Commissioner and their good Collector told them, because they knew what was good for them better than they knew what was best for themselves, he was going to suppress their Municipality. The speaker was glad to say that the Municipality of Hyderabad refused to be cowed down in that way (cheers), and they refused to surrender their rights without fighting. This cock and bull story was thoroughly exposed in the representation which they sent to the Government and in the articles which appeared in the public press. The sympathetic Governor went so far as to refuse to receive a deputation from the Hyderabad Municipality. He carried out with great sympathy the behests of the bureaucrats, so now they found the affairs of the Hyderabad Municipality managed by a Committee nominated by Government, and jolly badly managed too. (Laughter.)

Then another Municipality was suppressed, and all this after they had heard from Government that they meant to recognise the principles of self-determination in matters of local self-government (cheers). What business had the Government to suppress Municipalities in that manner? If a Municipality misbehaved itself or was incompetent, let the people be the judges and let the people elect a new Municipality to carry on the administration instead of this unheard of practice in any country of suppressing Municipalities.

It was due to Lord Willingdon's administration to say there had been small concessions in one or two directions. For instance some of the Local Boards instead of being presided over by an official were now being presided over by non-official Chairmen. That was really an eye-wash, for these officers were nominated by the Government and the people had got nothing to do with their choice at all. So there they were after thirty years of Lord Ripon's resolution which was intended to give the people the right kind of local self-government. After those 30 years and after 6½ years of the administration of their most sympathetic Governor not a single District Board out of 26, or a single Taluka Board out of 215 had a right to elect its chairman. Not a single Taluka Board had an elective majority, and some of the Municipalities had no elected members at all. Then they knew the attempts that had been made under Lord Willingdon's administration to increase, and enhance the influence of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner, and how they tried to get him on to the Legislative Council, and to get him on to the Schools Committee, in order that he might sit there and use his influence in regard to the schools of Bombay. He had said enough in regard to that matter to show that they had nothing for which to thank Lord Willingdon, and on the other hand they had got much to repent for what he had allowed to be done during the last 6½ years. Were they going to give him a certificate for that? (Loud cries of "No.").

EDUCATION.

The speaker then took up the question of education. He should like any one to tell him what Lord Willingdon and his Government had done for the cause of education, because he had got a very good memory in that matter, and he had been trying to refresh it during the last few days and he had been unable to account for anything at all on the credit side. Lord Willingdon had done one thing. As they knew his predecessor attempted to foist official control on the University of Bombay. They had to give Lord Willingdon the credit for practically reversing that policy, and relaxing the official control which had been exercised over the University of Bombay. But that was an easier course to follow, perhaps, than if he had thrown himself into the turmoil which Lord Sydenham had raised. His appointment of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (cheers) as Vice-Chancellor of the University and also, the appointment of another educationist, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, as a Vice-Chancellor of the University were two things in Lord Willingdon's favour. He did not know however whether to thank him for the latter appointment, for Mr. Setalvad was a very useful man in their public life, but since he had become the Vice-Chancellor or had the prospect of it, his public utility from their point of view had very much deteriorated (laughter) and he seemed to have joined the ranks of those gentlemen who were so anxious to hang to Government House or the Town Hall and give the Governor a certificate (laughter). That was a single instance for which they had to thank Lord Willingdon in the matter of education. But education generally during the last 6½ years in the presidency of Bombay had made no progress at all. They found that the Government of Lord Willingdon had not been able even to spend the monies at its disposal. They did not know whether it was due to disinclination, or laziness or incompetence. (Laughter). When Lord Willingdon went to preside over a prize distribution ceremony at Byculla or somewhere else he made the admirable statement that "war or no war education must go on," but they found that education had not gone on. It had not progressed. In fact in many respects they were very much worse off because expenditure had been curtailed. Education had not advanced at all.

AN ABANDONED PROGRAMME.

The Government of Bombay before Lord Willingdon came had laid down a most admirable programme of opening no less than five hundred new primary schools every year. "War or no war, education must go on" said Lord Willingdon, but he wanted to know where were these five hundred primary schools which if they had been opened every year would now amount to no less than 3,250 in the Presidency of Bombay, whereas on the contrary they only had a few hundreds to show. Now there was something that Lord Willingdon might have done. It was no good raising the excuse of war because, as he had just said, Lord Willingdon had himself assured them, war or no war, education must go on. What had England done at the instance of a Parliament representative of and responsible to the people? In spite of the distractions of the war and the expenditure of enormous, unheard-of sums of money which were from the people to pay for the war, Parliament had found time to sit over and over again and discuss the question of education and to vote the largest amount that had ever been voted for education in the history of the United Kingdom. Were they going to be told in the face of that that it was impossible for the Government of Bombay to do anything in that matter and make some progress? (Hear, hear). Here again they had nothing for which to thank Lord Willingdon's Government but on the other hand they had to resent that it was due to Lord Willingdon's inability to supply the driving force that that they had made no progress at all and they stood in that miserable position to-day. Were they going to the Town Hall to give Lord Willingdon a certificate for that? (Shouts of "No.") There was one other matter he would just like to mention while on this question of education. They owed it to Lord Willingdon and his very sympathetic Government that those circulars which had been issued in the time of Lord Sydenham prohibiting students from attending meetings and imposing all sorts of restrictions, those circulars of a most offensive character which could never have been issued in regard to the students of any country by their own Government, they owed it to Lord Willingdon's administration that those circulars were revived. (Cries of "shame.") Were they going to forget that when they were asked to go to the Town Hall and give Lord Willingdon a certificate? Were they going to forget or condone that? (Cries of "No.") When the time came he hoped the answer to that would be a very emphatic one.

In looking back on the record of Lord Willingdon's administration there were so many failures, so many blunders, so many sins of omission and commission that he found it rather difficult to compress the vast amount of material at his disposal into the short time he was able to occupy that night, but he was going to take up another department which affected most closely the lives of the people in regard to a matter where the policy of the Government was having the most deleterious effect upon the welfare of the people, and that was the excise policy of the Government of Bombay.

EXCISE POLICY.

What should they have expected of a sympathetic Governor? What should they expect of a Governor who was anxious for the progress and welfare of the people in regard to the drink traffic? They would have expected that he would have seized every opportunity of giving every assistance to those who were doing their best in trying to do what they could in order to prevent that horrible curse of the spread of the liquor traffic in India from extending. What had Lord Willingdon's administration done in that respect? It had increased the revenue from the liquor traffic by leaps and bounds (cries of "shame"), and it had opposed and done its best to resist in every possible way all the efforts which were being made to try and check the spread of the drink traffic in the Presidency. ("Shame.") The Advisory Boards which were supposed to have some popular control over that terrible curse of the drink traffic were mere shams. Lord Willingdon's administration had done nothing on the positive side to deal with the spread of the drink habit among the people, but on the contrary what they had done recently was calculated to act as an incentive to the spread of the drink traffic. They had revived the old iniquitous system of putting the liquor licenses up to auction ("shame") and all those who had studied the question knew the result of that system. Its inevitable result was an increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquor. They had only to consider the question from the point of view of logical cause and effect. If they put the licenses up to auction and allowed people to compete and send up the price of these licenses, the economic result, as Mr. Subedar or any other expert could tell them, must be that the gentleman who had bought the license at an inflated price had got to do all he could to increase the consumption of liquor in order to get a proper return on his capital. This was what they owed to Lord Willingdon's administration of Excise and he would again ask the question: When they were asked to go to the Town Hall and give Lord Willingdon his certificate, were they going to forget that he had done nothing to restrict the drink traffic and had done a great deal to promote it? (Cries of "No no.")

THE GOVERNOR AND THE POLICE.

Another matter which most vitally affected the lives of the people was the administration of law and justice. What should they expect to find if they had such a very good and sympathetic Governor who was anxious to do right by the people? Should they not find that on every occasion when any abuses were brought to the public notice he would come down with a strong and a heavy hand and enquire most closely into the whole details of the business and punish those responsible? He (the speaker) had had on one or two occasions to carry out the work of exposing some of their Police abuses but he found that they might expose and expose and expose but seemingly Lord Willingdon would never lift a little finger to do anything to bring those responsible for the abuses to book. He referred to the deplorable affair that occurred in Bombay not very long ago, in which a miserable man who was tried in the High Court in Bombay in regard to the death of an unfortunate woman over whom he had exercised control and who had been tortured to death by him and his accomplices. That revealed a most appalling state of affairs in regard to a very grave aspect of their social life in Bombay. One would have thought that any such abuses would have roused the Government to action and would have instigated them to do something in order to put a step to that state of affairs. Had Lord Willingdon's Government lifted a little finger in order to make the Commissioner of Police or somebody else do something to put a step to the outrages and horrible state of affairs in this respect that still existed in Bombay from day to day?

ANOTHER SCANDAL.

He would recall another thing. About the time that scandalous trial occurred a Police Inspector who had about twenty years' service with a Police medal—he was not sure whether he was a Khan Bahadur also—against whom grave charges were made in regard to the question of human traffic was allowed to resign. The charges were, he believed, of bribery and corruption. If any single man in that audience had been guilty of a similar offence or was suspected of it the C.I.D. would be down upon him in about five minutes and very properly too, and no mercy would be shown to him. He would be taken to Court and made to stand a proper trial. And quite right too. But what did their Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, do in the case of the Inspector? He was allowed to resign and to walk away without being called upon to answer for the charges. (Cries of "shame.") That was a matter which was exposed in the public press and it was the duty of Lord Willingdon's Government to call upon the Commissioner of Police to take proper action in the matter, but the man was at large to-day and nothing was done. Were they going to give a certificate to a Governor who allowed that sort of thing to go on? (Cries of "No.") That was not the first time that a Police Officer in this Presidency who was accused of charges of that character was allowed to resign and leave the force instead of being made to stand a proper enquiry. The other day a European Police Superintendent suddenly resigned and went off to England and no public explanation had been offered of it. If they had any regard for the lives of the people they should certainly not condone such an attitude on the part of any Government. (Hear, hear.)

SUPPRESSION OF JURIES.

But it was not only in regard to the question of Police administration that they had a complaint to make against Lord Willingdon and his Government. In regard to the question of the administration of justice they found that Lord Willingdon, instead of, as they had a right to expect, on every occasion doing his utmost to liberalise the system of the administration of justice, in this Presidency, the fact was entirely the contrary. The speaker then referred to the abolition of the jury system in Belgaum by a stroke of the pen, in spite of the fact that it was shown by statistics in the High Court records that the record of the Belgaum District in regard to jury cases was as good as, if not better than, any other district which enjoyed the right of the jury system. The Hon. Mr. Patel, always working in some public cause (applause) brought this matter up in the Legislative Council and moved a resolution asking to have the jury system extended to other districts but what lamentable exhibition of liberalism they were given on that occasion by their sympathetic Governor and their equally sympathetic Advocate-General—he was going to say intelligent, but he was sorry to say he did not display any intelligence on that occasion. In the course of that discussion Mr. Patel made a quotation in support of the extension of the jury system from a very celebrated Chief Justice of Bengal, a man whose name was a household word all over India and whose name was known to every living lawyer—he referred to the late Sir Richard Garth. Lord Willingdon when he heard Sir Richard Garth mentioned enquired who that gentleman was (loud laughter).

Here was a Governor of an Indian province supposed to acquainted with the people's history, supposed to have a proper knowledge of their affairs and he actually did not know of Sir Richard Garth, one of the most celebrated judges who ever came to India. That was, however, a very little matter. He only mentioned it to show that Lord Willingdon as a Governor was not such a wonderful person at all. (Laughter.) It was again a matter of principle. There they had again a gentleman posing as a liberal administrator and as a liberal Governor, and there was an opportunity given to him to extend those liberal rights to the people of the province which they certainly ought to enjoy, and they found him adopting such an attitude and they found Lord Willingdon's Advocate-General put up to try and bluff the poor ignorant members of Council into the belief that the jury system had proved a failure in England and that the people of Bombay therefore ought not to have it for their own sake. (Laughter) A liberal Governor would have given this reform to the people but Lord Willingdon opposed it. Were they going to forget that or were they going to condone it? (Loud cries of "no")

LORD WILLINGDON AND THE PRESS.

He was going to make a very brief allusion to Lord Willingdon's treatment of the Press although it was a very important question and it was a grave count against his Government but people might say that he (the speaker) was prejudiced. He wanted to remind them that Lord Willingdon's Government had by no means been behind hand in the pursuit of the repressive policy towards the press which had been pursued all over India. If they took the case of the Province of Sindh they would find that there

(Continued on page 8.)

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To-day is being celebrated as a peace holiday in the office of "The Bombay Chronicle." There will, therefore, be no publication of the paper to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 27th November, 1918.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND INDUSTRIES.

It is the practice of the Madras University, and it may be usefully followed by other Universities also, to invite some distinguished personage other than the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor to deliver the Convocation address. This year the choice fell upon Sir Thomas Holland and it may be acknowledged that, so far as pious aspirations went, he gave altogether a different turn to the usual run of Convocation addresses. Fresh from the labours of the Industrial Commission, the question of Indian industries and their future was revolving in his mind and the Chancellor had also asked him to indicate some of the ways in which the University could take a greater share in assisting the industrial revival of India in which the University could take a greater share in assisting the industrial revival of India. Sir Thomas Holland said that in the near future India had to be prepared for two changes, the acceptance by Indians of a greater share in the administration of the country and the equally important forward move in the industrial development. The Universities will have to take a great share in training men for both these branches. Sir Thomas acknowledged that Universities in India as well as in England, had failed hitherto to keep up with the requirements of the times. If the Universities are to retain their value, they should adopt their methods to the growing needs of the community. Whatever may be said of Universities in England, so far as Indian Universities are concerned the fault lies entirely with Government. The Indian Universities are not free and independent bodies; they are like wax in the hands of Government, entirely dominated and ruled by them. Who is responsible if education in India has been hitherto of merely a literary character? Who is to blame for the industrial helplessness of the country? Who is to be held responsible for the neglect of Indian industries? Who is to account for not making India, "self-contained in men as well as materials"? After 150 years of British rule, is it creditable to say, as Sir Thomas Holland did, that not a telegram can be despatched and not a train or tram run without the use not only of imported articles but of imported materials? Sir Thomas warned us that if at any time England became, by preoccupation elsewhere, unable to supply the essential wants of India, the country would be paralysed. We again ask, who has left the country in this condition? The character of our education requires to be radically changed. The Universities must recognise that practical application of physical science is of fundamental importance to every modern form of industry. We are not disposed to blame the Indian Universities as Sir Thomas, in his ignorance of the actual facts, did and accuse them of pandering to the tastes of the majority of students. The Indian Universities would have been too glad to meet India's needs by training technical men, but they were not free agents.

Sir Thomas laid stress on the necessity of post-graduate training and scientific research. Though principles of science are the same, a successful application, he said, requires research on the spot "with our own men under our own conditions." Some people argue that nature cannot compete with science and that the natural products of the tropics must indubitably give way in competition with the artificial products of chemical science in Europe. After stating the objection, Sir Thomas proceeded to combat it. Science, said he, was not the monopoly of Europe. The industrial policy of Government and the turn they gave to education are not a little responsible for the present situation. We understand equally well with Sir Thomas that new political privileges will remain barren and ineffective unless supplemented by equally important industrial reforms. The country is not at all unwilling to undertake them. It does not seek to evade the responsibility. It is eager to have the opportunity to initiate large industrial reforms. If hitherto the country has been unable to do anything, it has been on account of its political helplessness. If the country has pressed for political reforms it has been solely with a view to enabling it to undertake effectually reforms in all directions. So also with our Universities. We have no reason to suppose that they will fall short of our expectations but much depends on their being liberalised from the control of Government. If left to themselves, they are sure to realise the importance of adequate teaching in science with special reference to its application for industries. India revels in the wealth of its raw materials. There is ample field for research of every kind in this country. If Government are willing to lend their influence and put their heart into the work, there need be no fear that the Universities or the people will refuse to cooperate with them. Government have hitherto neglected the industrial opportunities of India systematically. Probably they themselves had not any clear conception of their duties. Now they can no longer put forward ignorance as their excuse. If the war revealed India's helplessness in certain directions, it also gave Government a correct estimate of India's resources and India's industrial possibilities. We do not want to harp upon the past except to draw from it points for our future guidance.

As for Sir Thomas Holland's appeal to young graduates to come forward and assist in effecting India's industrial regeneration, we have not the least doubt that for one wanted, hundreds would be forthcoming. It is, however, a pity that Sir Thomas Holland did not think fit to translate his admirable generalisations into practice in the preparation of the disappointing and unsatisfactory Report of the Industrial Commission—a report in no respect more disappointing and unsatisfactory than in regard to the affording of fair opportunities to the young men of this country to take their due share in its industrial development. If graduates have hitherto flocked to the learned professions already sucked dry, Sir Thomas must understand, it is only because there is no other opening for them. Give them the opportunities and facilities and Indian graduates will not fail to respond to the call for volunteers in the industrial field. Love for the Motherland never burnt so fiercely in the Indian heart as now. Indian youths are prepared to undergo any sacrifice for the good of the country. There is no reason to suppose that Indian youths will be unwilling to take to new lines of work. It is for Government, the Universities and the industrialists to combine and lay out comprehensive schemes for Indian industrial development. India is a great agricultural country and we trust, under new conditions, it will emerge as equally a great industrial nation also.

Notes of the Day.

Germany's Guilt.

The new Bavarian Government intimated to the Berlin authorities the other day that it intended to publish all the documents dealing with the origin of the war, and Germany's guilt. It has fulfilled its promise with promptitude and without reservation by the publication of official documents, the "revelations" contained in which are characterised by Reuter as being amazing. These "revelations" emphasise Germany's calculated efforts to prevent an agreement between the Entente what time Austria was to show a peaceful disposition and it was arranged that Emperor William should go abroad so that when the crash came Germany could express surprise.

Helping Justice.

Further communications, according to Reuter, contain the damaging confirmation of Germany's cold-blooded determination to resist all attempt to preserve peace and mention that the General Staff expected to finish France in four weeks. Belgian neutrality, again, had to be violated even at the expense of involving England. These are not "revelations" to the world which has known the terrible truth of a people's mad crime only too well. But the world will no doubt welcome them as a sign not merely of penitence but of earnest determination towards self-improvement by helping justice to take its course.

The Delhi Congress.

The preparations at Delhi in view of the next sessions of the National Congress and the Moslem League are proceeding apace. From to-day we have four weeks for the National Week, and the Reception Committees in Delhi are actively bestirring themselves. It is the first Congress to be held in Delhi as the capital of India. But there are other circumstances that will give the deliberations of the year special national importance. The election of the Hon. Pundit Malaviya as president is regarded as a happy augury for the new era of national work which is marked by the settlement of many world problems. It is the first Congress after the advent of peace and the leaders of the country will have a new prospect of work. We cannot afford to fall back into the lethargy that occasionally overtakes us, especially after specious attempts at reform on the part of the Government. The election of the Hon. Fazlul Huq as president of the Moslem League will be regarded equally happy. A staunch Nationalist and a clear thinker, his election will not come as a surprise to the country. With Pundit Malaviya as president of the Congress and Mr. Huq as president of the Moslem League, the work to be done in the National Week will be in safe and trustworthy hands.

An Unsatisfactory Statement.

The Press Note on the economic situation in the Presidency, is a laboured attempt at proving that the Government are proceeding in literal conformity with the sections of the Famine Relief Code. In the result the Governor in Council declares the existence of scarcity in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Kathiawar, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh. The Note recapitulates the principles of Famine Relief, explaining the procedure of the Government in the event of scarcity and famine, but as a clear recognition of the conditions prevailing in some of the districts in Gujerat, the statement is disappointing. We prefer to accept the facts that were published in our columns by Mr. Yajnik—for, as a careful study of conditions on the spot, his statement is invaluable. According to him (and for his view we have many corroborations), conditions of famine are practically prevalent in some at least of the talukas. The Government Note is inadequate even for a clear understanding of the official view. "Test works have been opened in several districts though in nearly all cases, no persons have as yet come to work on them", say the Government. We hope they will not make the fatal inference that the people are not suffering from a state of destitution. There is no straightforward pronouncement as regards the paucity of food and fodder, and till the official conscience is touched by the seriousness of the situation, Government servants will content themselves with a tardy compliance of the rules of the Code. We hope Government have not made a fetish of the Code.

Prospect of Repression.

We are vouchsafed another glimpse of what is going to happen at the Delhi Session of the Imperial Legislative Council. A small bill to amend the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, the Excess Profits Bill, and "possibly a bill dealing with some of the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee" will come before the Council. That "possibility" may be taken to be a dangerous certainty, for the bureaucracy has been so well accustomed to the exercise of arbitrary powers that it will not be happy till it gets them—for ever. In other countries, the restrictions imposed as war-measures are being repealed, while in India there is going to be a bid for indefinite extension. The obvious duty of the Government is to cancel the orders of internment and externment served under the conditions of war and relax the severities of all emergency laws. As yet there is no sign of any such relief, except in nine cases in Burma, which may have been an accident. Government will be well advised if they make an attempt to reconcile the people by doing justice instead of hastening the enactment of repressive measures.

WILLINGDON MEMORIAL.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK.

PRESSURE AND PERSUASION!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to give some space in your columns for the following few lines:—

It has come to my knowledge, certain Government officials in Thana district are trying their best to canvass signatures from the residents at Thana and Kalyan, who attend to their business in Bombay, with a view to strengthen the hands of the Sheriff of Bombay in convening the meeting to consider the question *re.* the memorial in honour of H. E. Lord Willingdon. It is highly unjust on the part of Government officers to meddle in questions of a political character, in which they have no concern and also to try to fetter the free discretion of the members of public, who are capable of judging for themselves better without such intervention on the part of the Government officers.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

Thana, Nov. 25.

A MERETRICIOUS TRIBUTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As regards the coming meeting for the memorial to Lord Willingdon, Mr. Jinnah's protest against the holding of the meeting that appeared in your columns today, is a right one and we hope the public of Bombay will endorse it. How ungracious it is to hold a public meeting to applaud a Governor and to resolve to have a memorial to him in face of such a protest? The protest gains in strength in so far as it is endorsed by more than 1,500 citizens of Bombay. All ideas of grace are being put aside for the time being by the Sheriff. But, certainly it will be a graceless affair. One wonders with what feelings Lord Willingdon himself must be looking at this whole affair? Pain or joy what must be filling his heart, one cannot say. But can he not be bold enough to come forward to say that he does not want a memorial when so many citizens of Bombay are against it.—Yours, etc.,

I. P. KAKE.

Girgaon, Nov. 26.

A GUSH OF "SYMPATHY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The preposterous press note issued to-day by the Government under the sympathetic (?) guidance of Lord Willingdon is one more proof of Lord Willingdon's weakness and one can see from it whether Lord Willingdon deserves any public memorial. When the sword of Democles in the form of famine is hanging over the presidency, Lord Willingdon's Government say that there is merely a scarcity in some districts and there is no famine anywhere. When we compare Mr. Yajnik's report with the Government press note we can at once see the callous attitude of the Government. And that is the work of Government of Lord Willingdon, for whom certain wise citizens of Bombay have come forward to subscribe a memorial. Does such a Governor, who is always guided by his officials and who cares a fig for public opinion, deserve a memorial? Certainly not.—Yours, etc.,

VASANTRAI D. DESAI.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

WE SHAN'T BE LED BY THE NOSE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The campaign against the proposed memorial to Lord Willingdon by the citizens of Bombay is one of the signs of times that the days of the bureaucracy and the sycophants are declining in Bombay. Bombay is a great stronghold of sycophants and place-seekers. But there are a great many independent men also. They have come out with a protest against Lord Willingdon's memorial. It shows that the public life in Bombay is no more to be demoralised. It is the duty of patriots to preserve its purity. The craze for memorials to every departing official must be given the go-bye. The signatories to the anti-Willingdon protest may incur the displeasure of Government officers or may receive more attention from the C. I. D., but they need not fear it. They must be prepared to stand it. But let us once for all show that the citizens of Bombay are not dumb driven cattle, who can be led by the nose anywhere by the so-called prominent men of Bombay. We are men, and shall ever stand up as men, to protest against any unjustifiable action of our "leaders."—Yours, etc.

R. L. KAJI.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

PRAISE OR CENSURE?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In criticising the project of a memorial that is proposed to be raised to Lord Willingdon by his friends and admirers in the name of the citizens of Bombay, we have not to confine ourselves to that aspect only which refers to the relationship existing between Lord Willingdon and his friends. That relationship is purely a social one which has nothing to do with the broader question of the entire public of Bombay. Lord Willingdon may have been a popular Governor so far as social amenities go, but it cannot be said that he was as such when his administration is taken into consideration. It must therefore be made clear to the public as well as to those who do not seem to understand the view point of the oppositionists like Mr. Jinnah and a vast number of his supporters. Lord Willingdon's administration is not free from many a sin of commission and omission and a memorial to him would mean the endorsement of the policy of the administration of which he is the head and for which he is responsible. It must not be forgotten that the various administrative functions of the Bombay Government are known in England and the memorial if raised to the head of such administration, which, as I said, would be an appreciation of it, is sure to be a tool in the hands of the Sydenhamites to justify the claims of the bureaucracy to continue its existence and carry on the administration in the way of Lord Willingdon's Government, because they would assert that it has been approved of by the citizens of Bombay, the testimony of which will be the memorial! Are the citizens of Bombay prepared to accept this proposition? Are they willing to approve of Lord Willingdon's administration? To Home Rule Leaguers who are also citizens of Bombay, I ask, "Are they prepared to take lying down the insult hurled by Lord Willingdon at the Bombay Provincial War Conference in the Town Hall on 8th June last? "Are they going to support a memorial to one, who, through whatever machinations, questioned their loyalty to the Emperor?" Have Home Rule Leaguers, (Mr. S. R. Bomanji included who was one of those who as a mark of protest against the conduct of Lord Willingdon left the Town Hall) forgotten this? If they have not, they as citizens of Bombay, consistent with their principle, must stand by their leaders like Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Horniman, and save the situation by putting on record that we at least" as citizens of Bombay have no share in the memorial and by opposing the proposition at the Town Hall meeting on the 11th December, next by personal presence.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

Fanaswadi, 25th Nov.

THE "ADVOCATE" AND HIS EXCELLENCY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Dalal Street organ, which evidently advocates the spirit of a Junkerdom to be continued in India, reproduces with glee the criminal misrepresentation of a weekly vernacular rag, which has described the action of the Home Rulers re. a public memorial to his Excellency, as "Bolshewism." The Dalal Street paper evidently did not know the following words of Lord Islington, as reported in the "Times of India," to-day. His Lordship said:—

"The Allies were mutually determined that the war could not cease until the extinction of that Prussian rule which had attempted to inspire and stimulate the revolutionary elements in this and other countries."

The criminal perversity of your evening contemporary consists in forgetting that it is only "the Prussian Rule," which can "inspire and stimulate the revolutionary elements." While dubbing Home Rulers Bolshevists, does it want to charge the bureaucracy with "Prussian Rule," the one being inseparable from the other?—Yours etc.,

"ON-LOOKER."

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended a Committee meeting of the Queen Mary's Technical School, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. W. P. Cowie having left for Aden to meet Sir George Lloyd, the Governor-designate, Mr. A. M. Macmillan will act as Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor pending Mr. Cowie's return.

Captain C. K. Greenway having proceeded to England on leave, Captain A. K. MacEwan is appointed temporary Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Major D. P. Johnstone, R.A.M.C., is appointed Surgeon to H. E. the Governor, vice Captain C. M. Rigby, R.A.M.C., vacated.

H. H. the Maharaja of Navanagar has left Government House and Colonel and Mrs. Conway-Gordon have arrived.

ORIGIN OF WAR.

BAVARIAN LEGATION'S REVELATIONS

GERMANY'S COLD-BLOODED DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Nov. 26.

COPENHAGEN.—Amazing revelations of the origin of the war are contained in the documents from the Bavarian Leagation in Berlin published officially in Munich. The Minister in the middle of July, 1919, described Germany's calculated efforts to prevent an agreement between the Entente. Meanwhile Austria was to show a peaceful disposition and it was arranged that Emperor William should go abroad so that when the crash came Germany could express surprise.

Further communications contain the damaging confirmation of Germany's cold-blooded determination to resist all attempts to preserve peace and mentions that the General Staff expected to finish France in four weeks. The Belgian neutrality had to be violated even at the expense of involving England.

GERMAN BRUTALITIES AGAINST BRITISH PRISONERS.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT ADVOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Nov. 26.

A demonstration of 10,000 persons in Hyde Park under the auspices of the British Empire Union passed a resolution expressing horror and indignation at the German brutalities against the British prisoners, especially after the armistice and favouring an economic boycott of the Germans for their foul deeds.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Nov. 26.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hope stated that not all British prisoners in Turkey had yet been handed over, but some had already arrived at Taranto.

INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR REPATRIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Nov. 26.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that Indian prisoners of war in Turkey and Rumania would be sent to Egypt, where the war office was establishing special camps and where special arrangements would be made to clothe, equip and send them to India.

The War Office had been asked to arrange if possible that the few Indian prisoners remaining in Germany be sent direct to Marseilles, thence to the special camps in Egypt. There were no Indian prisoners in Austria.

PROVISION FOR OVERSEAS GARRISONS.

SOLDIERS TO BE ALLOWED TO EXTEND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

The War Office announces that with a view to providing men for overseas garrisons and necessary reserves at home, soldiers may extend their periods of service for two, three or four years, entitling them to bounties of twenty, forty and fifty pounds respectively.

CHRISTIANIA STEAMER ENER.

LAST VICTIM OF SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 26.

STOCKHOLM.—The last victim of the submarine campaign was the Christiania steamer Ener, which was torpedoed on the evening of November 11th, thus after the beginning of the armistice. The crew who were landed at Bergen, said that a German submarine on November 11th destroyed a British transport, *en route* for Archangel with three thousand troops.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Nov. 26.

Messrs. Montagu's Silver report says: The condition of the market has not altered. Trade demand was somewhat less active. Shanghai Exchange is 5/1 a tael.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

KING SIGNS PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 26.

The King has signed the proclamation dissolving Parliament.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN FULL BLAST.

"COALITION THE ONLY WAY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 26.

The election campaign is now in full blast the number of candidates is swelling hourly, even embarrassing agents; and rival Coalitionists are standing in some constituencies. It is expected that there will be two hundred unopposed returns. So far as can be judged at present, Glasgow is likely to prove the key to the elections. Manchester provides a curious spectacle not possessing official Coalitionist candidates. All local parties are, therefore, preparing for a furious battle on the old-fashioned lines. The position of the Labourities in the Government is still somewhat obscure but it is practically sure that only a minority of eight ministers will stick to the Government. It is noteworthy that at Cannock the Labourities have decided to support Parker, the Laborite Junior Lord of the Treasury, as the Coalitionist.

Mr. Lloyd George's Wolverhampton speech is generally approved by papers except the "Daily News", especially on land questions. It is pointed out, however, that there can be no question of Britain being independent of overseas supplies.

Replying to the attack against the Coalition the "Daily Chronicle" voices the general view, when it says that the reforms must be carried out, that neither the Unionists nor liberals are able to cope with them alone, hence Coalition is the only way.

ALLIED WARSHIPS ENTER BLACK SEA.

DESTROYERS PROCEEDING TO SULINA AND GALATZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Nov. 26.

PARIS.—Allied warships have entered the Black Sea and destroyers are proceeding to Sulina and Galatz.

BRITISH SQUADRON PROCEEDING TO KIEL.

MINESWEEPERS LEAVE FORTH TO CLEAR THE PASSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 26.

A flotilla of minesweepers left the Forth this morning to clear the passage for the British squadron, which is proceeding to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven to superintend the disarmament of the German warships.

The British cruiser Liverpool and two British destroyers are going to Novorossisk Poti and Batum, while the British cruiser Sentinel and two destroyers are going to Trebizond, Samsun and Sinope.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

WAR SECRETARY'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF REDUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 26.

WAHSHINGTON.—War Secretary Baker announces that he intends to reduce the American Expeditionary Force to thirty divisions or about half the present strength. Further reductions will be made if the situation warrants.

THE QUESTION OF FRANCHISE.

ADAPTATION OF PLURAL CONSTITUENCIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Swadeshmitran," discussing the question of Franchise in a series of articles in the "Hndu" says:—With reference to communial representation it seems to be a matter of consideration whether the principle enunciated in the report in regard to the protection of the minority communities by reservation of seats through plural constituencies might not be rendered adaptable for the protection of majority communities who may want it *i.e.*, by some method of reservation of the majority of seats in plural constituencies for them on the general electoral roll. For a district or other area a process of dividing communities in separate communal electorates in his opinion is an impossible feat.

GOVT. CONTROL OF RUBBER INDUSTRY.

SCHEME ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Nov. 26.

In view of the cessation of hostilities the Rubber Growers' Association has resolved to abandon the scheme for Government control of industry; consequently, it is understood, that no further immediate steps will be taken by the Government committee which was drawing up the scheme. The Association is preparing a fresh restriction scheme.

SHIPMENT OF COTTON.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 26.

WASHINGTON.—After conferring with the War Trade Board Senator Hoke Smith declared that all restrictions on the shipment of cotton had been removed except to the enemies and the North European neutrals. It is expected that cotton will be shipped more freely to countries contiguous to Germany, when the latter has complied with all the terms of the armistice.

INDIAN EDITORS AT INDIA OFFICE.

INSPECT HISTORICAL TREASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Nov. 26.

A reception was held for the Indian editors at the India Office yesterday evening, Mr. Montagu being present. Sir Thomas Holderness received the guests, who inspected the historical treasures of the India Office.

A KUT PRISONER RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

Lieut. B. F. Davern of the Mobile Battery who was taken prisoner at Kut has wired to his wife, who is in Rangoon, from Port Said that he has been released after over two and a half years' captivity and has been drafted to Brighton. He was given a C.I.E., in the June honours.

LORD AND LADY PENTLAND

OOTY MUNICIPALITY'S APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, Nov. 25.

A special meeting of the Ooty Municipal Council is called for Wednesday, when the following will be moved by Mr. Parry:—

"This Council feels that it cannot permit of the departure of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland from this Presiedncy without having an opportunity of placing on record how genuinely the public of Ootacamund apreciate his Excellency's statesmanly administration of the Madras Presidency during six most trying years of its history. The presidency has been administered for six months in each year from this station and this Council earnestly prays that their Excellencies will kindly make a tour to Ooty to receive a farewell address from Ootacamund in appreciation of their services to this country and, if time and opportunity do not admit of his Excellency coming up to this station for the purpose, that their Excellencies will be graciously pleased to receive a deputation from this Council for the purpose. This Council further feals that in the case of her Excellency, her good work in connection with the War Fund and Ladies' Depot needs public recognition."

ALL INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

The following names of officers appear in the casualty list No. 784, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

H.L.I., Captain K. Hardman, Lieut. A. L. Hamilton, 2nd-Lieuts. J. R. Mcintyre, G. E. Gibb.

Indian Army:—Lieut. R. L. Williams (previously missing, believed killed).

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Hussars:—Acting Capt. V. E. Holland, Lieut. R. J. Prothero.

Royal West Kents:—Captain A. T. Schefield.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Somersets:—Lieut. S. E. Sharp. I.A.R.O.:—Tempy. Capt. A. Townley.

WOUNDED.

H.L.I.:—Capts. I. M. Macdonald, H. G. McCallum, W. W. Rogers and Lieut. E. Coutts. Scottish Rifles,—Lieut C. N. Barclay.

Indian Army:—Major L. F. Bodkin, Captain Santokh Singh.

DELHI, Nov. 26.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 785 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

I.A. Major W. H. Darley. I.A.R.O., 2nd-Lieut. H. T. Conroy.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN SHIPS.

THEIR WRETCHED CONDITION.

"NO SEA TRADITIONS TO LIVE UP TO."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 27.
LONDON, Nov. 25.

Today an advanced unit of the British fleet set out for Kiel from the great minesweeping and U-boat base at Granton (Edinburgh). It consisted of a flotilla of the 'Hunt class,' of mine sweepers comprising flagship "Musketry," "Cottesmore," "Cotswold," "Pytchley," "Holderness," "Tadworth," "Garth" and "Haythorp."

These vessels will sweep the passage to the Elsinore Sound and for bigger ships from the Baltic to the Kiel Bay. Meanwhile, the inspection of the interned German armada is proceeding rapidly. The German destroyers today followed the battleships to the Scapa Flow. It is expected that by tomorrow, the Forth will be nearly clear of German ships. They are generally in a poor state, through neglect and lack of paint for years. Rust-disfigured sides and funnels, while the masts and the bridges are blackened with soot.

The German sailors presented an unseamanlike appearance, their clothes being dirty and nondescript. The only ship in decent trim was "Derfflinger." To the inspecting British officers, the German Lieutenants attempted to be affable. One smart fellow who keenly felt his position said "This deplorable surrender will ruin the German navy for all time. It had no sea traditions to live up to like the British fleet. Now we have only a dishonourable record and no man will want to serve in the disgraced service." The Internal state of battleships was on par with the external. They smelt mouldy owing to the stoppage of electric ventilation.

VISIT TO U-BOAT AVENUE.

BLOODSTAINED CAT-OF-NINE TAILS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 27.

A correspondent who visited the "U-boat avenue" off Harwich" where the surrendered submarines are lying states that the Avenue is over a mile long. The submarines are towed on either side in batches of threes and fours. The officers when asked the whereabouts of their flags said their flag was red.

One correspondent who visited one of the Deutschland type saw a bloodstained cat-of-nine tails which a British sailor found under the Captain's Bunk.

PEACE CONGRESS.

HOTELS REQUISITIONED FOR DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. Midnight, Nov. 26.

A number of large Paris hotels have been requisitioned by delegates to the Peace Congress. The "Majestic" and the "Astoria" have been taken over by the British Mission, the "Crillon" by the Americans, the "Louvre" by the Italians and the "Lutetia" by the Belgians.

MINE-SWEEPING IN BOSPHORUS COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. Midnight, Nov. 26.

A note issued in Paris states that the work of mine-sweeping in the Bosphorus has been completed.

GEN. GOURAUD'S ENTRY INTO STRASSBURG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. Midnight, Nov. 26.

General Gouraud on his entry into Strassburg on Sunday morning where he was welcomed by 300,000 people issued a proclamation beginning with the words of the Marseillaise "Le jouride gloire est arrive". The enthusiastic reception accorded to the French troops in Alsace and Lorraine has ended every doubt concerning the loyalty of these provinces after 48 years of subjugation.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

ANDHRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

At a meeting of the general body of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee a resolution requesting the sub-committee appointed to select members for the Congress deputation that Messrs Tilak, Baptista and Kasturiranga Iyengar who are now in England should be authorised on behalf of the Congress to educate the British people on the present situation of India and the Reform Scheme, was passed.

CONDUCT OF DUTCH LEGATION.

ALLIED DISSATISFACTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 26.
Recd. Midnight, Nov. 26.

The Havas agency states:—Several times of late the Allies have had to make diplomatic representations at the Hague to the Dutch Foreign Minister on account of certain acts of the Dutch Government, viz, the passage of German troops through Limburg, the hospitality shown to the ex-Kaiser and internment in Holland of German torpedo boats and tugs contrary to the clauses of the armistice.

The Dutch Legation in Paris has issued a note replying to these protests and saying that the passage of German troops through Limburg was arranged in agreement with Belgian, French and British Ministers.

A French semi-official denial is issued to this statement, it being pointed out that far from being consulted the Allied Ministers were confronted with a "fait accompli" The whole French press emphasises the dissatisfaction of Allied Powers with the Dutch Government.

GERMANY'S POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS.

GROWING SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 25.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 27.

The Berlin papers emphasise the growing political complications throughout Germany. Separatist movements aimed at throwing off the Berlin authority are becoming more pronounced in South Germany, Northwest Germany and the Rhine provinces. The South German representatives have declared their hostility to the Sparatacus policy. Negotiations are proceeding between various non-Prussian Governments in which German-Austria is participating. Meanwhile, sympathisers with the old order of things are not concealing their sentiments.

The Vorwaerts says that the well-known General Sixt von Armin, the Chief of the Fourth Army at Achen declared he would create divisions in Soviets' ranks and re-establish the old regime. Similar views are publicly and secretly voiced in other Rhine towns.

GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN.

WITHDRAWAL ON EVE OF VICTORY.

The failure of the Allied naval attack on the Dardanelles has never been adequately chronicled—until, with the appearance of the narrative of the United States Minister at Constantinople, Mr. Morgenthau, in "Land and Water" it becomes apparent that there was no failure, and that twenty-seven armour-piercing shells only lay between the Allied fleets and a clear road through the Straits to Constantinople.

"I returned," he writes, "to Constantinople, and two days later, on March 18, the Allied fleet made its greatest attack. As all the world knows, that attack proved disastrous to the Allies. The outcome was the sinking of the Bouvet, the Ocean, and the Irresistible, and the serious crippling of four other vessels. Of the sixteen ships engaged in this battle of the 18th, seven were thus put temporarily or permanently out of action Naturally, the Germans and Turks rejoiced over this victory. But let us suppose that the Allies had returned, say, on the morning of the 19th, what would have happened? The fortifications were very short of ammunition, and had almost reached the limit of their resisting power when the British fleet passed out on the afternoon of the 18th. I had secured permission for Mr. George A. Schreiner, the American correspondent of the Associated Press, to visit the Dardanelles on this occasion. On the night of the 18th he discussed the situation with General Mertens, the chief technical officer at the Straits. General Mertens admitted that the outlook was very discouraging. 'We expect that the British will come back early to-morrow morning,' he said, 'and if they do we may be able to hold out for a few hours.'

"General Mertens did not declare in so many words that the ammunition was practically exhausted, but Mr. Schreiner discovered that such was the case. The fact was that Fort Hamidie, the most powerful defence on the Asiatic side, had just seventeen armour-piercing shells left, while at Kilid-ul-Bahr, which was the main defence on the European side, there were precisely ten. 'I should advise you to get up at six o'clock to-morrow morning,' said General Mertens, 'and take to the Anatolian Hills,. That's what we are going to do.' The troops at all the fortifications had their orders to man the guns until the last shell had been fired, and then to abandon the forts. Once these defences became helpless, the problem of the Allied Fleet would have been a simple one. The only bar to their progress would have been the minefield, which stretched from a point about two miles north of Erenkeui to Kilid-ul-Bahr. But the Allied Fleet had plenty of minesweepers, which could have made a channel in a few hours. North of Tchanak there were a few guns, but they were of the 1878 model, and could not discharge projectiles that could pierce modern armour plate. North of Point Nagan there were only two batteries, and both dated from 1835! Thus, once having silenced the outer Straits, there was nothing to bar the passage to Constantinople except the German and Turkish warships. The Goeben was the only first-class fighting ship in either fleet, and it would not have lasted long against the Queen Elizabeth. Thus the Allied Fleet would have appeared before Constantinople on the morning of the 20th!"

LERCHENFELD'S DISCLOSARES.

OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 27.

The disclosures regarding the origin of the war published by the Bavarian Government are contined in the reports from the Bavarian Minister in Berlin to his Government in July, 1914. Although for the most part they confirm what is already known they are of great of historic importance because the source is unimpeachable.

Reporting on July, 18th, 1914, Lerchenfeld records a conversation with Zimmermann then Imperial Under-Secretary of State, in which the writer shows that the delivery of the note to Serbia was postponed to July, 25th, because by that time M. Poincare and M. Viviani would have departed from Petrograd, a fact that would "make it difficult for the Entente to arrive at an understanding regarding counter-measures."

Lerchenfeld proceeds: "Until then in Vienna a show of peaceful disposition is to be made and the War Minister and the Chief of the Staff are to have furloughs."

After informing his Government of the contents of the Austrian note to Serbia, Lerchenfeld says: "It is obvious that Serbia cannot accept such conditions. Consequently there must be war. It is absolutely agreed that Austria should take advantage of this favourable moment even at the risk of the danger of further complications. Any line of action Austria takes will be agreed to here even at the risk of war with Russia."

Another passage in the same report shows that as early as this, Germany had given Austria permission to negotiate with Bulgaria regarding the latter joining the Triple Alliance. Germany was rather anxious over the necessary delay in handing the ultimatum to Serbia fearing that Serbia would thus be given time under pressure from France to offer satisfaction.

Lerchenfeld continues: "With reference to the Kaiser travelling in a foreign country and the Chief of the Great General Staff and the Prussian War Minister being on furlough the Imperial Government will declare that it was as much surprised as other Powers by Austria's action."

Telegraphing to his Government on July 31st, 1914, Lerchenfeld said he was of opinion that Earl Grey's honest effort to preserve peace "would certainly not succeed in arresting the course of events." In a later communication on the same day, Lerchenfeld said: "The Prussian General staff awaits war against France with full confidence and reckons to overthrow her in four weeks. The moral of the French Army is not good. It has only a very few howitzers and rifles." Wiring on August 4th, Lerchenfeld stated that British neutrality would be too high price to pay for Germany's respecting the Belgian neutrality would be too Highn price to pay for Germany's respecting the Belgian neutrality "because the attack on France is only possible through Belgium."

MORALS AND MANNERS.

There has been a good deal of discussion in the "Daily Express" and other papers about the condition of the London streets at night and the way in which the American and Colonial troops are harried, solicited and robbed by harpies and prostitutes. Mr. Bok, the editor of the "Ladies' Home Journal" of America, published a letter making the most serious charges against the morality of London, to which the "Morning Post" made an indignant reply:—

"The American mother who was encouraged a little while ago to sing 'I did not raise my boy to be a soldier' is now being told that that son is being reduced to a moral and physical wreck by the degeneracy of an English city. If the whole had been designed as a piece of enemy propaganda it could not have been better done. We do not suggest for a moment that London is more moral than Philadelphia, or Chicago, or New York, or San Francisco. Our reading of the world is that one great city is in respect of its morals much like another. But we do suggest that the evil in London is no greater than in these American cities, and that any man may walk through the streets of London by night or day with as little molestation as in any other city in the world.

"What Mr. Bok mistook for a vicious intent was nothing worse, nine times out of ten, than the natural friendliness of our English girls, heightened perhaps by the admiration which the above will always receive from the fair and the pleasure which the sight of an American soldier must kindle in every English breast. Not more than 1 per cent. of the American soldiers are in London at all; if the American military authorities find that things are as Mr. Bok describes them it is a simple thing for them to put London out of bounds. But for our part we could not take so low a view of the American young man as to suppose that his health and his morals are in danger of being destroyed by temptations which we have all in our youth had to face and must learn as we go through life to resist."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

Conditions are slightly unsettled along the North-West Frontier. Rainfall has been local in Madras and Central Burma.

Chief amounts:—Kyaukpyu and Cuddapah one inch and Pamban two.

Forecast:—Some northward extension of rain in Peninsula.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ADMINISTRATION.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

was hardly a single Indian newspaper in that province voicing the national view which was not under the ban of Lord Willingdon's Government. Lord Willingdon had a Commissioner Mr. Lawrence, who was an autocrat and a reactionary, and he was doing what he liked with the Indian Press and Lord Willingdon's Government had been letting him do what he liked. Again what did they find in Bombay, as distinct from Sindh whose Lord Willingdon's Government dealt with the Press direct and not through an autocratic Commissioner? During the last five years, he was speaking now of his personal experience, attempts of a most insidious and most reprehensible kind had been made behind the scenes to suppress the publication of comments on matters of great public importance. He was stating that from the correspondence which had passed between him and the Government of Bombay. He, could now speak because the long war had come to an end and people's lips were no longer sealed. And he could tell them what hard fights he had to keep up an independent and fearless expression of public opinion from day to day (shame). If Bombay had an independent man as Governor, if they had a liberal man, who did not allow his subordinates to ride rough-shod over their rights that would not have happened. As soon as an opportunity occurred the Government took the full security from "The Chronicle." It was a rather delicate matter for him to speak on that subject but he would ask them whether they were going to forget that "The Bombay Chronicle" which had tried to represent the voice of the public was the object of attack under Lord Willingdon's administration (cries of "no" and applause). He would ask them not to forget that the administration of Lord Willingdon had tried to stifle "The Chronicle" by taking security from it. It was not the only paper, however. There was "The Hindustan"—a very brave organ of public opinion (applause) which voiced the Home Rule cause, and had to suffer under the Press Act, in consequence. There were other papers including "Young India" founded by his friend Mr. Jamnadas (cheers). In spite of all that "The Chronicle," "The Hindustan" and "Young India" were still going on. They might be strong enough to bear such blows, but the question was were they go give a certificate to Lord Willingdon for his efforts to stifle public opinon (cries of "no). He would like to remind them, however, that Lord Willingdon's Government had done something to encourage the Press in this Presidency. There was a wonderful paper somewhere. (He forgot the name (voices "Jagadvritta"); he had never seen the paper, and he did not suppose anybody there had ever seen it much less read it (loud laughter). But he understood that it had won the prize for endeavouring to voice the Government's attitude in decent and moderate language (laughter). So it was receiving a Government subsidy. Then there was another paper "The Mail" with a picture of a railway train on the front page to show that it was the mail (loud laughter) which generally came out without having its proofs read (laughter) and sometimes without having anything printed in some parts of it at all (continued laughter). The Government, however, subscribed for 250 copies every time it came at. That was being done with public money—with their money. Were they going to condone it. Then they were asked to go to the Town Hall and give Lord Willingdon a certificate were they going to forget his treatment of the Press (cries of "no").

THE KAIRA SCANDAL.

Mr. Horniman then referred to the revenue administration of Lord Willingdon's Government. He wanted to remind them of the Passive Resistance movement in the Kaira District ("hear, hear," and applause). What did they find in regard to that? They found a member of Council, their friend Mr. Patell, again on the war path, and other respected public men making an examination of the conditions of distress prevailing in the Kaira District and strongly urging upon the Government the declaration of famine conditions in certain talukas of the district. They found Lord Willingdon's Government taking up an absolutely adamant attitude and refusing even to discuss the question. They found representations being made by public men, by a recognised society like the Gujrat Sabha, and they found Lord Willingdon's Government taking it to task for interfering with the Government's business. They found the good Mahatma Gandhi (cheers) devoting himself to the cause of the people, going to Kaira and coming back to Bombay and making every effort and enquiry to satisfy himself that the demand of the people was a just one and a fair one, and they found him pleading not only into the officers but to Lord Willingdon himself in order that the Government should rescue the people from distress. If Lord Willingdon had been a sympathetic man he would have immediately sent for the member in charge of the revenue and also asked the Secretary why they were treating the people in so unsympthetic a manner and would have asked them to declare famine conditions. He would have given remissions where necessary. But their sympathetic Governor had no sympathy for the poor people of Kaira. His sympathy was for the officials, and Lord Willingdon did an unheard of and unparalleled thing. He gave the Commissioner an autograph letter undertaking to support him in whatever he did. He thought that incident gave them an insight into the character of Lord Willingdon as an administrator. He thought it was a fair inference that when Lord Willingdon gave that letter to Mr. Pratt he never thought that Mr. Pratt was going to be fool enough to read it at a public meeting. But the thing was out now and they knew how sympathetic the attitude of Lord Willingdon was, with the result that Mr. Pratt went to Kaira District and uttered that appalling threat that those who did not pay should go out and they would be never admitted to the Government land again. (Cries of shame). That was a threat which even a Governor, or Governor-General or the Parliament of Great Britain, or even Divine Authority would not have undertaken to utter. But Lord Willingdon gave Mr. Pratt that authority to ride rough-shod over the people and Mr. Gandhi. And were they going to forget that? What did they find in Gujrath in the present conditions of distress. They found Lord Willingdon—the administrator of this most sympathetic Governor—going leisurely along, writing reports and passing documents from one to another and getting up in the Council and saying that the revenue officers were making reports, and when they received them they would take the proper action. That was the attitude a week or so ago. That day they had the gratification of seeing what action the Government had taken, and the action that had been taken was most inadequate and most unsatisfactory in regard to meeting the needs of the situation. That was Lord Willingdon's record in regard to the two great crises in the matter of revenue administration which had arisen during the last three years. Lord Willingdon so far as his revenue administration was concerned was not fit to have their thanks in the name of the citizens of Bombay. Were they going to the Town Hall to give him a certificate of merit for these things. (Shouts of "No.")

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Regarding the political life of the Presidency during the last three years Lord Willingdon's endeavours had been throughout to try and suppress and hamper their political propaganda whenever he had had the opportunity of doing so either by action or by speech. He need not remind them of the numerous occasions when he had taken them to task in his public speeches because they dared to agitate and to carry on political propaganda for India's rightful place in the Empire. Lord Willingdon had taken upon himself to tell the Home Rulers and other political leaders that their business was to sit quiet and say nothing and trust to Providence and to Lord Willingdon when he took his seat in the House of Lords. (Laughter.) He would ask some of those friends of Lord Willingdon a very plain question. Supposing their sympathetic and liberal Governor had had his own way, supposing he had succeeded in persuading them to drop their political propaganda, supposing he had succeeded in suppressing it, what would have been their result? Where would the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms have been to-day if it had not been for the agitation carried on by the leaders of the Home Rule party during the last three years? And here were those hypercritical gentlemen who were now basking in the sunshine of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and talking about them as though they had a great deal to do with the making of them, they found them asking them to give a certificate to the Governor who tried to suppress the propaganda of which the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms was undoubtedly the direct and actual outcome. (Cheers.) Where, then, should they have been if they had followed Lord Willingdon's advice and allowed themselves to have been lectured, or if they had not shown that they were not going to be brow-beaten by any Press Act or Defence of India Act, or anything else of the kind? (Cheers.)

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AFFAIR.

He would go back a few years and would remind them of another very important thing which took place in the Presidency. Here was another matter in regard to which, if the conspiracy which Lord Willingdon by his weakness allowed to be carried on had succeeded in its object, they should not be standing where they were that day in regard to the political advancement of the country. The present political advancement of the country rested, as they all knew, on the very sure and solid foundation of the Hindu-Moslem entente. The foundation-stone was laid in Bombay three years ago when owing to the efforts of their friend, Mr. Jinnah (loud cheers), owing to his initiative and persistent and vigorous efforts, the All-India Moslem League held its session in Bombay and entered into a coalition with the Indian National Congress. He would remind them that if that conspiracy the history of which he was going to relate, had been allowed to succeed they would not have been able to carry their political advancement to the position where it stood to-day. They did not owe anything to Lord Willingdon for that advancement. On the contrary they had a very grave indictment to make against him and his administration in regard to the whole history of that miserable affair. When Mr. Jinnah first started the idea of holding the All-India Moslem League session in Bombay at the time of the Indian National Congress, certain parties immediately set to work to defeat the object which he and his friends had in view. It was not in the beginning any of the Mahomedans of Bombay who took the initiative in the matter, but it was a certain officer of Government, the late Commissioner of Police who instigated them to do so. However that might be, the movement was carried on and it was a most disgraceful movement because it had for its object the ultimate breaking up by violence of the session of the Moslem League if they could not carry out their intention of preventing the League from coming to Bombay at all (shame). Up to a certain point during that time they were receiving the active support of Mr. Edwardes and he did not think it was any breach of confidence to say that it was not until Mr. Jinnah went to the Governor and represented strongly what was being done that the impropriety of the procedure of the Commissioner of Police was recognised and Lord Willingdon himself intervened in the matter and Mr. Edwardes was sent for and told that he was not to concern himself in the matter any more. There was to his mind the very clearest evidence that though Mr. Edwardes ceased giving the same active support to that movement he continued to sit in his office and encourage what was going on.

THE PLEDGE TO THE GOVERNOR.

Matters at last got to such a pitch that a round-table conference had to be held at Government House at which the Governor himself was present and a solemn undertaking was given to the Governor by each side that they would recognise certain conditions. The conditions on the side of those holding the All-India Moslem League were that they were not to pass more than three resolutions of a certain character; the pledge given on behalf of the other side was that they would cease to oppose the holding of the All-India Moslem League session in Bombay and not interfere with it any longer. The Government of Bombay attached so much importance to the matter that they issued a Press Note and went to the length of publishing it in the "Government Gazette." He referred to this fact in order to impress upon the meeting the official character of the undertaking and the pledge given to the Governor by Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha and his friends.

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE LEAGUE.

And what happened at the sitting of the Moslem League? What did Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha do? He went there with a gang of hooligans and by methods of violence they succeeded in breaking up for the time being the sitting of the All-India Moslem League! (Shame.) That was how Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha carried out the pledge which he had given to the Governor of Bombay and which had been officially enshrined in a Government document. ("Shame.") Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha and his friends went into that pandal and carried out their foul purpose. The Commissioner of Poli and his Deputy Commissioners were sitting outside in motor cars with armed police in the offing waiting for what they thought was going to happen. On that particular morning the then acting Chief Presidency Magistrate happened, most curiously enough, to be paying a visit to the Hindu Gymkhana and who should he see by a mere accident (laughter), but the Commissioner of Police, and, of course, he had the Riot Act in his pocket like a good magistrate! So the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate came out and met the Commissioner of Police and the latter said: You had better wait here because something is happening and we may require your assistance. When that did happen these people came on the platform and behaved in a most disgusting way and when Mrs. Besant and others went to Mr. Edwardes and asked for the assistance to which they were entitled, to have that gang of hooligans thrown out of the place, Mr. Edwardes refused to do anything except to go into the pandal and clear everybody out. That was the conduct of the Commissioner of Police on that occasion and it was only owing to the great tact and ability with which their leaders behaved that further trouble was avoided.

LORD WILLINGDON AND MR. SULEMAN CASSUM MITHA.

Was that not a most scandalous matter which any Government of its own accord ought to have enquired into? Ought not any self-respecting Government to have insisted upon an enquiry being held into the conduct of Mr. Edwardes and his colleagues? (Cheers.) More than that, the man who went to Government House and made this solemn pledge and afterwards broke it, who went to the Moslem League and joined with those people who behaved in the most disgusting way, who insulted English culture and did everything that they possibly could to expose themselves as the most objectionable hooligans, that man was not called to account by the Governor as he would have been by any Governor who knew what his duty was. (Cheers.) But at the very first dinner party that Lord Willingdon gave after he came back to Bombay, at that time, at Government House Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha was an honoured guest. (Loud cries of "shame.") Were they going to forget that? (Cries of "No, no.") The Bombay Presidency Association, the leading political association of the Presidency, which had been a body recognised by the Government for years, investigated the whole matter and it sent a reasoned representation couched in the most moderate language. It was not done by the Home Rulers, but by men like Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Hormasji Wadia in conjunction with Mr. Jinnah and his friends and a deliberate charge was therein made against the Bombay Police of instigating the breaking up of the Moslem League meeting. Would any self-respecting Government sit quiet under such a charge? Did Lord Willingdon send for his Police officers and say that that was a grave charge, that what was alleged was most reprehensible thing, a most disgraceful thing and that there must be an enquiry into the matter? No. For a very long time the Presidency Association did not receive a reply from the Government, and ultimately the Government wrote that they did not propose to hold any enquiry. So they rested under that unrefuted charge to this day that their police went to the meeting and helped to break it up. That was the sort of Governor to whom they were asked to give a certificate, and were they going to give it? ("No. no.") Mr. Edwardes was removed from his office, and he was given one of those little kicks which had the result of sending people a little higher. It was thought that was done because the Governor disapproved of what Mr. Edwardes had done, and although the public were not satisfied, and they were still rankling under the insult they let the matter pass for the time. But now what did they find. Lord Willingdon unveiled the bust of Mr. Edwardes lately and eulogised that Commissioner who was still resting under that very grave charge. When they were asked to give a certificate to Lord Willingdon, were they going to forget that he gave a certificate to Mr. Edwardes? (Cries of "No.") Mr. Edwardes was now working day and night—the speaker hoped he was also working at night as secretary of the Indo-British Association (laughter)—to frustrate the legitimate rights of the Indian people. They were not going to forget all that and condone it. (Cheers.)

STIFLING PUBLIC OPINION.

There were yet many other things. They all knew what had been done in Bengal and in the Punjab and in Madras to suppress public rights and public speech. But he would ask them who was the first Governor who took action in that way by passing an order of exclusion against Mrs. Besant. (Cries of "shame.") What Governor was it that took practically the first action in trying to suppress Home Rule propaganda by prosecuting Mr. Tilak? ("Shame.") It was the Governor of Bombay. They knew what happened in the High Court. They knew that Mr. Tilak went to the High Court accompanied by his advocate, Mr. Jinnah, and the Court said that they were legitimate expressions of opinion, expressions which Mr. Tilak or any public citizen had a right to utter. But their sympathetic Governor did not think so. (Laughter.) He said, "I must protect my officers" and he consented to the prosecution of Mr. Tilak and forgot to protect the people. (Cheers.) The speaker did not want the audience to be led away by the idea that Lord Willingdon was a very well meaning man, who was driven into all these things by his officials, and who was sitting in a minority in the Council and being made to do what he did not want. He (the speaker) told them that Lord Willingdon wanted the prosecution o. Mr. Tilak, and it was Lord Willingdon who wanted to prevent their leader, Mrs. Besant, from coming into Bombay and addressing them? Were they going to forget that? (Loud cries of "No.") If they were going to forget that they might as well wipe out public life from Bombay. (Loud cheers.) At this time of the day at the Town Hall, when the War Cabinet themselves recognised that that was a time for political reconstruction, it was Lord Willingdon who told them that they were not to carry on political propaganda. To tell them that political propaganda was not to be carried on, was perfectly childish.

INSULT TO HOME RULERS.

He would next remind them that Lord Willingdon went to the War Conference, to which he had invited the leaders of Home Rule League, and having got them there hurled at them the most disgraceful insult. He called them there and laid a charge against them that he doubted their loyalty, and neither then nor up to that day had Lord Willingdon offered a jot or tittle of evidence to justify his statement. (Cries of "shame.") Unless Lord Willingdon apologised to them or produced his evidence, the public of Bombay, and he knew the public of Bombay was a Home Rule public (cheers), would never give Lord Willingdon any certificate. (Loud cheers.) He would not dilate on that matter. They all knew what took place. They knew what a straightforward answer Lord Willingdon got from Mr. Jinnah (cheers) and it was merely sufficient to mention the matter on that occasion and to remind Lord Willingdon that they were still waiting either for his evidence, or for his justification, or for his apology.

WAR LOAN SCANDEL.

There was another matter. He was not giving those illustrations in order to discredit Lord Willingdon as a man. He was not concerned with that. Perhaps they remembered a certain incident that happened in regard to the raising of the War Loan in the Bombay Presidency. They knew the Presidency was full of reports and rumours of the way in which Government officials were using undue means to make people subscribe to the war loan. These stupid officials could never let the people alone. They could not leave people spontaneously to express their loyalty. Some of them right have noticed the way in which hackney victorias and taxi-cabs had must into flags and buntey. The other day he congratulated a taxi-driver on the decoration of his car. He thought the man would be pleased. Instead of that he replied in the most melancholy way "Sahib kiya karrega." Hobson aya tha aur bola pachas rupiya fine millega (loud laughter) now it appeared that all these people had been threatened with fires. He only total them that as an illustration if the stupidity of these officials who thought loyalty was a thing to be created by threats and bullying. It was not a small thing. There was a village where very strong complaints were made not by the villagers, but on their behalf by very responsible people about the means the revenue officials were using to induce them to subscribe to the war loan beyond their means. It was stated that they were being bullied and punished and that the Mamlatdar had gone so far as to close the well. The speaker sent a copy of that to Lord Willingdon and it was published in "The Chronicle." The Government had to do something and they sent a Government officer and published a Press Note which was the usual kind of white washing of the Mamlatdar. The Government said that the Government officials were entitled to use pressure in making people subscribe to the war loan. "Pressure and Persuasion" were the words. They knew what these words meant to Government officers. The speaker had had in his actual possession summons the Land Revenue Code, calling on a man to appear before the Mamlatdar in regard to the war loan. He knew the matter was brought to the notice of Government at the time, because he wanted to publish the matter, but he did not do so as a member of Council told him that he had mentioned the matter to a member of Government and that the latter promised to do something in the matter. What was done, if anything, he did not know but they found the same thing going on the next year, and the same measures being taken in regard to recruiting. They knew the tragic story of the event in Akola, the people frenzied, outraged and inflamed dragged the Mamlatdar from his house and killed him. The speaker was not condoning what these people did. It was awful, and they had every sympathy with the family of the poor Mamlatdar. But the sequence of the events was significant. Those were the actual facts. The other day Lord Willingdon made a recruiting speech at some place, and he referred to the murder of the Mamlatdar of Akola and he said he had made enquiries and was satisfied that in the district where the murder had taken place the recruiting had been carried on in a satisfactory and proper manner and so on. There was the fact that he gave that certificate to the officer of the district and led his audience to think that the murder of the Mamlatdar was not the result of any improper method of *Zulum* or anything of the kind. But in the trial before the Special Tribunal Mr. Binning, an English barrister, who was Government Counsel, got up and gave the whole show away by telling the Special Tribunal that that Mamlatdar had been resorting to methods of *zulum* and had taken out summons under a section of the Recruiting Act, an act which did not exist at all. Next they saw the other day in the "Government Gazette" that the people of that district were going to have punitive police quartered on them for which they would have to pay a heavy sum. They would have to bear the financial burden by paying special taxes. Here was an illustration of what happened when a weak administration did not listen to the voice of public opinion, or to the voice of the Press but went its own way white-washing its officers, condoning their mistakes, condoning oppressions and blunders. First the failure of Government properly to punish abuses and *zoolum*, then the repetition of abuses and *zoolum*, then the murder of an oppressive official by an exasperated mob, a number of people on trial for murder and a district quartered with the awful burden of punitive police for a number of years. That was what they owed to Lord Willingdon's weakness. Were they going to the Town Hall to give him a certificate. (Loud cries of "No.")

A PUBLIC DUTY.

He would not keep them longer. He wanted to impress upon them and upon the whole of the public of Bombay the grave importance of what was being proposed to be done. A very grave importance attached to their action in the matter. A very grave reflection would rest on them if they allowed these people to go the Town Hall and vote a memorial to Lord Willingdon. There were no doubt a great many friends and admirers of Lord Willingdon, and the speaker did not care how many of them liked to assemble and pass resolutions and subscribe money and have memorials to Lord Willingdon. They could have hundreds of memorials, but they could not have them in the name of the citizens of Bombay. He reminded them that they had not to look to themselves only. They had not only to consider themselves, but they had to consider the whole of the people of the Presidency. They had to consider the people who went on from year to year groaning under bureaucratic autocracy, for they were groaning and they had to consider what would be the result, if they allowed a Governor by pleasant smiles and pleasant words to get a certificate of merit, although he had done nothing for the political and economic progress and welfare of the people. (Cheers.) He could only urge them to assist the Chairman and himself and their friends in the performance of what was an unpleasant task, but what was none the less a public duty. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer and Mr. Jinnah, said they were thankful to them for coming there and taking so much trouble for them. But the duty of the audience must not end in mere clapping. Their duty was to go to the Town Hall and vote there as they thought best. (cheers.)

Mr. Mowji Govindji in seconding, said Mr. Horniman had shown himself to be a good accountant and the result of his audit was that the Governor would have to go into liquidation. (Laughter.)

In concluding the proceedings the Chairman emphasised the importance of their supporting those who at the Town Hall on December 11 were going to protest against the attempt to give Lord Willingdon a certificate. It was not a question for a few people to decide. It was the right of every citizen (loud cheers) to go to the Town Hall and record his vote independently and as he thought fit. (Cheers.)

NEED OF BROAD FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Gujarat Political Conference which just closed its sittings at Nadiad has passed two very important resolutions, one in connection with the reduction of the Land Revenue Assessment and making such reduced assessment permanent in Gujarat; and the other concerning the wide franchise for council elections recommended in the Montagu Chelmsford Report. The question of the land revenue was so clear and unanswerable and the opinion of the people based on personal experience of the delegates was so strong that it had to be taken up and settled in the form in which it is unanimously adopted by the Conference. This resolution embodies the considered opinion on the land revenue policy pursued by Government for all this time and it is the opinion of the country population who with such wonderful patience bear the burden of the State. It could not now be argued by Government that the demand of reduction in the land assessment and making it permanent is the demand of only a few educated Indians having no experience of the country life.

The question of franchise was equally vital to the interests of the country population for it is justly intended by the august authors of the joint report that the political power should now really be put into the hands of the people and it should not be centred in the hands of a few educated Indians, and it was also considered necessary for all ordered development of the nation that the people should not be split up in communal representation in the Legislative Councils. The Gujarat Political conference joyfully accepting both these principle appointed a Committee to draw up a representation to be submitted to the Franchise Committee giving details of working out these principles in Gujarat. This Committee met at Nadiad and so far as I know it, it unanimously agreed as to the details to be laid before the Franchise Committee and a representation is to be prepared and submitted on the lines settled.

Notwithstanding such a decided opinion among the people on the question of political franchise it is painful to learn that in the opinion of some elected representatives in the Bombay Council it is not advisable that the number of voters in the Council elections should be as large as possible because, as they think, a wide franchise would induce corruption. No more unsound and selfish argument could be advanced in restraint of the people's right to return their representatives in the Legislative Councils to whose enactments they have respectfully to bow. The argument ignores its own import that because of the weakness or rather corruptible nature of the candidate himself it is sought to snatch away the political power from the hands of the people, for indeed it passes one's understanding how the voter could be corrupted without the candidate's being at all times ready to bribe him. An accepted and effective remedy against corruption is to so enlarge the number of votera as not to make it possible for a candidate to approach them with inducements or to touch them by undue influence. With a wide franchise it is evident that a candidate who could bring his influence to bear on few individuals stands a small chance of success in the election and when the country is voting in vast numbers a man of character capacity and past service will in all probability be returned with the least trouble to him.

It is a pity that the evidence of witnesses invited by the Franchise Committee is not to be recorded in public but those invited may rest assured that the service or disservice done to the country in this matter could not long remain in secret.—Yours, etc.

M. C. PATEL.

Ahmedabad, Nov. 22

LORD WILLINGDON'S ADMINISTRATION.

ANOTHER LECTURE ON THURSDAY.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will speak on Lord Willingdon's administration to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Shantaram's Chawl, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

CUMBALLA HILL VICTORIA STAND

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am really surprised to read the letter of "Civis" in your issue of the 20th instant. I cannot understand how any gentleman could write such an incorrect statement in your paper as he has done. "Civis" says that the hack victorias do not stand on an incline at all. As "Civis" has been living in the neighbourhood he must have known that the statement made by him is false, because I can conclusively prove with a very large amount of respectable evidence that victorias on that stand always stand on an incline. In fact they must stand on an incline because the stand begins from the portion where the board is put up. The stand is on the public road.

I will now give you an instance of the evening of the 20th instant. There were six victorias standing at 7-45 p.m. on that day at stand No. 53, the last one near the gate of Mr. J. D. Ghandy, Assistant Collector of Customs. Four of the carriages were so standing that they had to put large stones behind their wheels to prevent the horses backing, the carriages being on an incline. In every case and every day these stones are placed behind the carriages by the drivers and they are left on the roadside lying there when the drivers drive away. This is well known to every one and must be known to "Civis" and it is a matter of great pity that he should have stooped to misrepresentation in support of a case which is really not strong in his favour at all.

The victoria that was standing near Mr. Ghandy's bungalow on the night of the 20th instant was No. 2126 and the name of its driver was Jeewan Dossa and your correspondent "Civis" is welcome to make any enquiries he likes about it. I have got the numbers of the other victoriass also.—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

[This correspondence will now cease.—Editor.]

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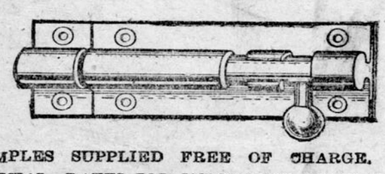
BOLT  BRAND

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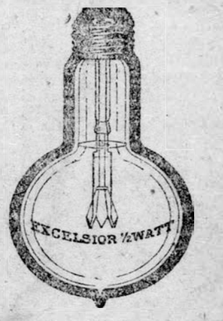

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UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held yesterday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Chairman before proceeding with the business referred to the success achieved by the Allied arms in the great war since they last met. The whole civilized world was rejoiced to see the battle of freedom and liberty ultimately won. The Senate then agreed to the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor to send their dutiful congratulations to H. M. the King-Emperor, and authorised the Vice-Chancellor on their behalf to submit to the Chancellor a message of congratulation for sending it to H. M. the King-Emperor.

Consideration was then given to the question of the appointment of University lecturers for the current year and the proposal of instituting a University lectureship in Marathi literature and grammar.

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

Dr. Harold H. Mann moved, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

(1) That the following gentlemen be appointed University lecturers for the current year in the subjects specified against their names and that the honorarium payable to each of them be Rs. 600:—

Principal Percy Anstey.—The Sociological Basis of Economics.

Prof. Shaikh Abdulkadir Surfraz.—Hadiqa of Sanai.

Prof. Louis Peltier.—Sixteenth Century French Literature.

(2) That sanction be accorded to the institution of a University lectureship in Marathi literature and grammar.

Dr. Mann said that the courses of lectures in French and Persian were meant to fill the gaps in the work of Arts colleges, which they could not fill in connection with post-graduate studies. The appointment of University lecturers was not made entirely for the work of the M.A. examination, but it was felt that in the beginning the M.A. examination would be the principal part of the work. The primary object of these lectures was to give students a much wider outlook than the M.A. course allowed. He thought that the best way to carry on the University work, in this direction, was to do it not as an independent piece of work, but as a supplement to the work which the colleges were doing.

Referring to the third course of lectures in economics, Dr. Mann stated that it was meant to give a wider outlook to those students of economics, who desired to go further than what the ordinary text-books on economics taught them. The present scheme of lectureship was not complete, but at first they had to experiment, in a matter like that.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. M. A. M. Khan.

MR. PARANJPYE'S AMENDMENT LOST.

The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye moved an amendment for removing the words "current year in the subjects specified against their names" from the first part of the proposition, and for substituting, instead, words as follows:—"First term of the year 1919-20 in subjects to be sanctioned by the Syndicate in view of the M.A. courses for 1920 and 1921."

This amendment was put to the vote and was negatived.

UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP IN GUJERATI LITERATURE.

Dr. R. N. Ranina then moved the following amendment:—

"That in Item No. 4, sub-section (2), be amended as follows:—

'That sanction be accorded to the institution of two University lectureships, one in Marathi and the other in Gujerati literature and grammar.'"

The amendment was carried.

Dr. Mann's proposition as modified by the amendment, was then put to the vote and carried.

Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., next moved:—

That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the State General Hospital, Baroda, be recognized for the purposes of post-graduate study prescribed for the M.D. and M.S. examinations, subject to the following conditions:—

M.D. (Medicine).—The candidate should put in a course of Pathology for the M.D. Degree at the Pathological Laboratory, Grant Medical College, for a period of six months.

M.D. (Obstetrics).—The candidate should put in six months' work at the Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, Bombay, or at any other similar hospitals which are fully recognized for this degree.

M.S.—The candidate should put in a six months' course of Operative Surgery at a fully recognized hospital.

The proposition on being put to vote, was carried.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday, 2nd December.

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CONTROL OF RICE.

MR. GUBBAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

RESTRICTION ON EXPORT FROM RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

Mr. Gubbay, the Foodstuffs Commissioner, has this afternoon announced that the maximum price of rice of the 1919 crop will be Rs. 335. Exportation to all destinations will be by licence, and licences will only be granted to those who produce satisfactory evidence that they have not paid more than the controlled basic price. Other details of the control scheme will be announced later. No price has been fixed for paddy and the "Rangoon Times" understands that no price will be fixed. Millers can pay Rs. 120 to Rs. 125 for paddy. This contrasts with the Rs. 105 for paddy, on which basis the portion of the 1918 crop acquired by the Royal Commissioner for wheat supplies was bought. The Rice Commissioner will issue all licences. Mr. Gubbay returns to India on Tuesday.

For export in the case of shipments to Bombay arrangements have been made whereby licenses will be given to persons whose Bombay correspondents will agree to submit to the conditions imposed by the Director of Civil Supplies in Bombay whose names will be communicated to the Deputy Foodstuff Commissioner. He will allot tonnage to these ships. As a formal leave in their case will not be necessary, no shipments to Bombay except to such persons will be permitted. Similar arrangements will later be made to cover shipments to either Burma or India. Licenses will not be transferrable.

To-day's price of the new crop rice has been Rs. 320 for January, Rs. 332/8 for the three months February to April and Rs. 337/8 for April, so that the market has shown a a fairly shrewd anticipation of what Mr. Gubbay would fix. The notification appeared after the market had closed and its effect cannot, therefore, be indicated but the elimination of certain middlemen is certain to occur and the close of control means that the need of India will be first met. A certain quantity will be needed for Europe, including the United Kingdom as well as for East Africa, but non-British purchasers will find it difficult to buy in Rangoon next year.

RANGOON COOLIE STRIKE,

DR. MEHTA PLEADS FOR RELEASE OF CONVICTS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

Dr. Mehta has written a long letter to the local Government pleading for the release of the four men sentenced in connection with the coolie strike case and urging that their release on the 27th instant would be a gracious act. He denies that he instigated the strike and says that the Magistrate who mentioned the Social Service League in his judgment did so because one of the accused happened to be in Dr. Mehta's house. When being arrested he repeated this incident to the police and the C. I. D.

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H. E. LORD WILLINGDON.

TEXT OF BOMBAY CORPORATION'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the farewell address which the Bombay Corporation propose to present to H. E. Lord Willingdon on his retirement:—

May it please Your Lordship,—

We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, have assembled here to bid you and Lady Willingdon, on behalf of the inhabitants of this City, a regretful farewell on the eve of your departure from these shores.

We heard last year with special pleasure that your high sense of duty had led you to accept the invitation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State to continue to serve in India at the end of the term of your exalted office. It was a source of gratification to us to know that while we were passing through the most critical period in the history of the Empire, this Presidency would continue to have at the helm of affairs a Governor who had won the confidence of the people by his liberal and conciliatory policy.

When you took up the reins of office nearly six years ago, no one could have dreamt that the arduous duties of that office, one of the most responsible under the Crown, would be rendered much more exacting in consequence of the outburst of the fiercest and most widespread conflict the world has ever witnessed. During all the distracting and anxious days following that catastrophe Your Lordship has shown yourself fully equal to the occasion and has set before the public a fine example of service and sacrifice which they will not lightly forget. There is scarcely a place of importance in this Presidency which Your Excellency has not visited, and scarcely a form of public activity with which you have not closely identified yourself. Throughout your regime Your Excellency has been actuated by a keen desire to see things for yourself and to ascertain, at first hand, the condition and wants of the places and people of this Presidency, howsoever humble they might be. To keep yourself personally informed of the points of view of people of all shades of thought was, in fact, the keynote of your administration.

What, however, will make Your Lordship's administration ever memorable in the annals of this country is the record of the services which this Presidency was able to render, under your guidance, in connection with the War. Your Lordship has often heartened us by your appreciation of the manner in which the people of this City and this Presidency have acquitted themselves of the responsibilities which devolved on them in regard to the supply of men, munitions and money for the successful prosecution of the war. Our City being the headquarters for the arrival and despatch of troops to and from this country, its citizens had special opportunities to minister to their wants and to care for and comfort the sick and the wounded who passed through the hospitals opened therein. If we have been successful in discharging the full share of our duty in this direction, we are indebted to your Lordship and Lady Willingdon for the lead you have given us.

Since the Proclamation of 1858 by Queen Victoria of revered memory no event has strengthened the links that bind the Indian Empire with Great Britain so completely and stirred the sentiments of Imperial Citizenship and patriotism of the Indian people so profoundly as this world war, and we are proud to think that under the inspiring influence of your Excellency and Lady Willingdon the people of this Presidency have been able to give tangible proofs of their fervent devotion to the contry and the crown. It will ever redound to the credit of British statesmanship and of this country that while this dire conflict has shaken the foundations of the systems of Government in many parts of the world, tearing asunder the bonds that knit people together, its effect, so far as the British Empire is concerned, has been to deepen and vivify the sentiments of loyalty of its subjects to the Imperial Crown, which is for them the enduring symbol of liberty, fraternity and concord. We respectfully request that when you return to your home, your Lordship will convey to his Imperial Majesty an assurance of our unswerving loyalty and devotion.

For us, Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, the most pleasing feature of your administration was the keen personal interest which you have consistently evinced in the affairs of the Corporation. The appreciation of our work by your Excellency has conduced to the maintenance of the most cordial relations between the Corporation and your Excellency's Government. We are glad to think that your name will ever be associated with one of our largest undertakings, the duplication of the Tansa Main, the inauguration ceremony of which was performed by your Lordship three years ago.

We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing our grateful appreciation of the lively interest which Lady Willingdon has also taken in the municipal affairs of the City, particularly in regard to the protection of infant lives and the extension of medical relief. It is due to her Ladyship's exertions that several maternity homes have been opened in the City and our special acknowledgments are due to her for the generous offer of Rs. 5 lakhs which we received through her for the furtherance of this object. There has not been a single object coming within the sphere of her influence to which she has not extended her sympathy and support. In all this beneficent work the goodness of heart which prompted such incessant activity was not more conspicuous than the charm and vivacity, unique power of initiative infinite capacity for work and skill in organisation displayed by her Ladyship. They Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund is a monument of her Ladyship's wonderful energy and powers of organisation and management, and we cannot adequately express our gratitude to her for the noble and heroic work done by the women of this City under her inspiring leadership for the care and comfort of the sick and wounded.

In bidding your Excellency and Lady Willingdon a regretful farewell it is some consolation to us that you are not leaving the shores of India for good, and that his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to summon you to the office of Governor of Madras after a brief holiday in England. What Bombay will lose will be the gain of Madras. We cordially wish you a very pleasant holiday, and we fervently pray that Providence may endow you with health and strength to successfully discharge the duties that will devolve upon you in your new sphere of activity and that the years to come may be crowned for your Lordship and Lady Willingdon with happiness and prosperity.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

MONDAY'S TOTAL : 99.

A total of 99 deaths from all causes was reported in the city during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Tuesday. There were 85 deaths during the preceding 24 hours and 78 deaths on the 25th of November, 1917, and 69 on the corresponding day of 1916. The mortality in the different Wards was as follows:—

A Ward 5, B Ward 13, C Ward 16, D Ward 7, E. Ward 26, F Ward 8, G Ward 11 and Hospitals 13. There was one attack of small-pox, but none of cholera.

HEALTH DURING THE WEEK.

The total mortality during the week ending 23rd instant, was 755 and the death-rate 40.08. Deducting 33 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 722, giving the death-rate of 38.33. The figures for the corresponding week of 1917 were mortality 634 and the death-rate 33.65; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1913-17), mortality 510 and death-rate 27.07.

Cholera registered 1 attack and 1 death during the week, while small-pox registered 3 attacks (including 2 imported from overseas). Plague registered 1 attack and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 463 against 497 in the corresponding week of 1917 and 475 the average of the week during 1913-17.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

INTERMEDIATE M. B. B. S. EXAMINATION.

The following list of successful candidates was published yesterday:—

CLASS II.

N K Athalye, N S Balsekar, P N Bhagwat, K T Bhansali, S N Bhansali, H B Bidi, F B Bilimoria, P G Bopardikar, R N Chaturvedi, Tway Chit, J B Coelho, M A Contractor, Gabriel D'Almeida, N D Daruvala, Obadiah David, Marinho DeAzavedo, G L Deshmukh, H P Dhavale, Theodore Fernandes, W D Fernandes, D K Gadre, N K Gangriwala, A U Jiandani, V V Joglekar, B G Joshi, *C L Joshi*, J R Joshi, M D Joshi, *Yamunabai Joshi*, P S Kapadia, N H Kelkar, H P Khatri, C C Killawala, B D Kothawala, R K Kuvadekar, I S Lakhani, R N Lokur, N C Mehta, P A Mehta, George Mendes, N H Nanavati, S N Nayampalli, R V Pandit, N D Patel, S G Pendharkar, Elvidio Pereira-Andrade, S R Phatak, C N Pherwani, Y S Pitambare, W B Rebello, *Lily Rubens*, B T Satbe, K D Shah, M H Shah, A T Shahani, J K Sheth, H M Surve, A I Syedth, V J Taliat, G P Tharuwani, B A Vaidya, B A Vangikar, *Generosa Mary Viegas*.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The Admission and Intermediate Examinations of this University will be held on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1919 and following days, beginning at 10 a.m. each day, one paper, as far as possible, being given daily, in the Intermediate Examination and two papers daily in the Admission Examination. The B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations will be held on Wednesday, the 2nd of April, 1919 and following days; beginning at 7 a.m. each day and one paper, as far as possible, being given daily. The Praveshika, M.A., M. Sc. and L. T. Examinations will be held on Monday, the 21st of April, 1919 and following days; beginning at 7 a.m. each day and one paper, as far as possible, being given daily. The dates for practical and oral examinations will be notified hereafter. Private candidates for the Admission Examination of this University may now apply to the Registrar for application forms.

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Radical and Sure Cure.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I am writing this letter to thank you for the great benefit I have derived from your treatment of Asthma. I had been suffering from the fell disease since a long time past and tried all sorts of medicines but none proved so efficacious as yours. . . . I went through the course of your treatment only in April last, but the fact remains that no other treatment did me such good as yours and that I am enjoying complete immunity from Asthma up to this time.

I have already recommended you to several people suffering from Asthma and will gladly do so in future.

You may make any use of this letter that you like.

Thanking you again,
Yours faithfully,
MAHARAJA LAL,
Pleader (retired).
DELHI.
(12)

TEN MILLION BABIES
have been born in the British Empire since the commencement of the War.
Ten million little souls, knowing not a jot of the trouble and turmoil, born at one of the most momentous epochs in the history of the world. Ten million little souls who are going to help to turn the balance in favour of freedom and justice, who will grow up fearless, free citizens under the Flag which stands for justice and freedom in all the corners of the earth.
They are born to a mighty heritage, these millions of little Britons. Their fathers are making history to-day by laying down their lives that these babies may grow up to be free citizens of the world. May they be worthy of their fathers!
In these times the citizenship of the British Empire has taken on a new and mighty meaning, and it should be the pride of the mothers of the Empire that their children shall grow up worthy of their heritage.
For it is the love of a mother and the knowledge of baby's needs that shield baby from the perils that surround him in infancy.
The wise mother knows that without physical health and vigour her baby will be seriously handicapped throughout his life, and she knows that the foundation of baby's whole health and happiness is laid during the first few months of his life, and depends not only upon her loving watchfulness and care, but also largely upon his food.
If baby can have the food Nature has provided, he will have the best possible chance of growing strong and healthy. That is why we strongly urge every mother who can to feed her baby herself, and that is why we particularly recommend a mother to take Glaxo herself, should she find her own milk is insufficient in quantity or quality, or unsatisfying to baby. Glaxo will help her to increase and enrich her own milk, so that baby may be able to have all the breast milk possible.
If the mother's milk is still inadequate, baby's other feeds can be made up with Glaxo, which can safely be given to baby in turn with mother's milk without the slightest fear of upsetting baby's weak delicate digestion.
But if baby cannot have his mother's milk at all Glaxo should be his sole food from birth. As a sole food from birth Glaxo has built thousands of strong, sturdy, happy babies.
This is because Glaxo is milk, cream and milk-sugar—nothing else. By the Glaxo process the milk, cream and milk-sugar is made so that even a young and frail baby can easily and quickly obtain its nutriment—the nutriment of pure milk solids—next to healthy breast milk Glaxo milk is the best because it is pure clean milk made dry and germ free at the source of supply.
What better proof can you have that Glaxo does build bonnie babies than the fact that it has been persistently used in the Milk Depots under Municipal Health Authorities throughout the United Kingdom for more than seven years—the Corporation of Sheffield alone having purchased over 170,000 lbs.
Glaxo is an economy in these times when every mother wants to make her money go the furthest, because it is a complete food in itself, instantly prepared by adding boiling water only. *No added milk or cream is required.*
In the words of a mother who had reared her baby solely on Glaxo:—"If only more mothers would give their babies Glaxo and stick to it I am sure there would be many more beautiful babies than there are to take the place later of those who have so nobly fallen, and to become useful and prominent citizens.
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By Royal Appointment to the courts of Italy and Spain. Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, 1913.
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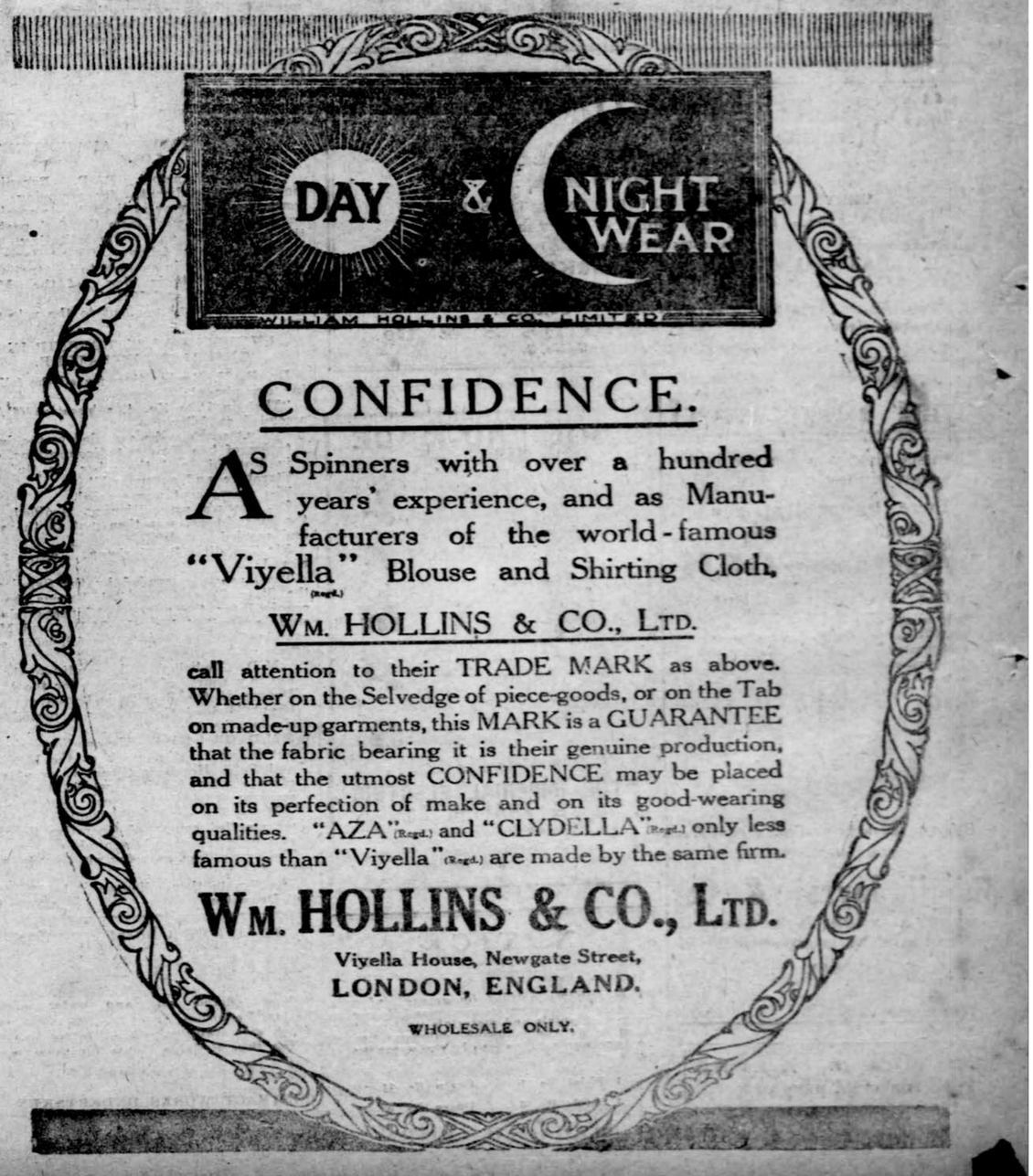
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Necklets, etc.	Cigarette Cases,
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THE WEATHER

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th Nov, 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.842 Inch
Temperature of Air	80.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.3 "
Dew Point	65.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.615 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 "
Minimum do.	72.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,ENE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	122 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Nov		h.	m.	ft. in	Nov		h.	m.	ft. in
Tues	26	m	5	1	25 9	26	m	0	12a	19 3
		e	6	5a	23 11		a	11	41a	21 9
Wed	27	m	5	56	25 3	27		1	2a	18 10
		e	7	29a	24 5					
Thur.	28	m	6	53	25 0	28	m	1	2	21 4
		e	8	30a	25 1		e	1	44a	18 4
Fri.	29	m	7	46	25 1	29	m	1	58	21 2
		e	9	15a	25 11		e	2	22a	17 9
Sat.	30	m	8	32	25 3	30	m	2	44	20 10
	Dec.	e	9	53a	26 8	Dec.	e	2	58a	17 2
Sun.	1	m	9	16	25 6	1	m	3	32	20 5
		e	10	28a	27 5		e	3	32a	16 7
Mon	2	m	9	56	25 0	2	m	4	18	20 1
		e	11	1a	28 1		e	4	7a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov. 26 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h 52m	Sunset	6h.	0m
" 27 (Wednesday)	"	6h 53m	"	6h.	0m
" 28 (Thursday)	"	6h 54m.	"	6h.	0m
" 29 (Friday)	"	6h. 54m.	"	6h.	0m
" 30 (Saturday)	"	6h. 55m.	"	6h.	0m
Dec. 1 (Sunday)	"	6h 56m.	"	6h.	0m
" 2 (Monday)	"	6h. 56m.	"	6h.	1m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918. Dec. 3d. 8h. 49.3m. p.m.; First quarter 11d. 8h. 1-4m. a.m.; Full Moon 18d. 0h. 47.5m a.m; Last quarter 25d. 0h. 0.6m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th November 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Ambala. Humidity is below normal in the extreme north. Day temperature is above the average except in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at most stations. Day temperature is in excess at Agra; night temperature is lower than usual nearly everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lighted clouded. Humidity is below normal except in lower Sind. Day temperature continues above the average in the north of the division and night temperature in defect over the greater part of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal and the deficiency is considerable at some stations. Day tempearture is higher than usual at Surat; night temperature has risen generally, but is still in defect in the north of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity continues in moderate defect generally. Day temperature is in excess at some stations in the south; night temperature is below the average except in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are practically clear in the south skies are moderately clouded and humidity is above normal. Night temperature is above the average except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports a very light shower. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal except locally in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above the average; night temperature has risen in the southern half of the division, and the excess ranges up to 13 deg. at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been more active in the south of the Peninsula and rain has fallen locally in south-east Madras, south Malabar and the Madras Deccan, the largest amount reported being 1.09in. at Cuddapah. Light to moderate cloud has appeared over Baluchistan owing to the advance of the unsettled conditions noticed in the Persian Gulf on the 24th.

Some increase of rainfall appears probable in the south of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 26th November, 1918, was 30.056 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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